A

GENEALOGICAL and HISTORICAL

ACCOUNT

OF

The Illuſtrious Name

OF

STUART:

From the Firſt ORIGINAL,
to the Acceſſion to the
IMPERIAL CROWN

OF

SCOTLAND.

Being the Long-Expected Work of that Great Antiquary, DAVID SYMSON, M. A. Hiſtoriographer Royal for *SCOTLAND.*

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From the Family
to the Accession to the
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GREAT BRITAIN.

TO

Our Moſt Gracious SOVEREIGN.

THE

Undoubted *CHIEF*,

AND

All the Dutiful *Cadets*

OF THE

ROYAL NAME

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This Hiſtory of that *Illuſtrious Name*, is moſt humbly dedicated.

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AN

Introduction

To a *GENEALOGICAL*, *CHRONOLOGICAL* History of the **Stuarts** &c.

BEING to give a *Genealogical* account of all the Noble Familys of *Scotland*, as well of the Extinct as of those now flourishing; & having made considerable advances on that Subject, 'twill be but just to begin with the Illustrious and Royal Family of the *STUARTS*, and its honourable branches, as being of great Antiquity, and of the first dignity; not only because *Walter* the *8th* of the name, and great Stewart of *Scotland* and *4th* of

that

that Name, married *Marjory Bruce*, Daughter to the Wise and Magnanimous, King *Robert 1st*, which intituled his Posterity to the Crown: by which Marriage are issued a Race of as Mercifull, Just and Heroick Princes, as any Nation was ever Bless'd with: but because, before that fortunate match, this excellent Family owed its *Origine* to the Royal Stock, as shall appear by & by, and had produced a numerous train of famous Worthys, hereditable Lord Great Stewarts of *Scotland*, exceeded by no subject in Piety, military Glory, Riches, Honours and Aliances, & inferior only to the soveraign in Grandeur and Authority, the inseperable distinctions of Royalty: all which will evidently appear from their many and great Mortifications, numerous Lordships and Possessions, bloody Conflicts and Battels, posts of Honour, and number of Relations, Royal Grants and Priviledges, *&c:*

Now, as this family owes its hereditary Greatness, Office, and Surname, by the concurrent Testimony of our Historians, to *Walter*, who for his great services was made hereditable Stewart of *Scotland*, by *Malcolm* the 3*d*, Surnamed *Kenmore*, about 1081; which *Walter* was son of *Fleance*, Son of *Bancho Thane* of *Lochaber*, who flourish'd before the middle of the 11*th* Century, in the Court of King *Duncan*, and was kill'd by the Usurper *M'beth* in 1043. So in traceing the

the Pedegree of this *Bancho*, *Genealogiſt* are not agreed. * One Mr. *Kennedy* an *Iriſhman*, from the Book of *Lecan*, deriving him from *Maine-Leauma*, who flouriſhed before the middle of the 8th Century, and was one of the 7 Sons of *Corc* King of *Munſter*. *Sir *George M'kenzey*, * Mr. *Dunlap* and others, affirm he was Son of *Ferchard*, *Thane* of *Lochaber*, ſecond Son to King *Keneth* the 3*d*, who dyed 994. But as for me, I incline to follow the Tradition of our own *Scotiſh-highland* * *Scheanchies* ſupported with Notes collected by an Ingenious Gentleman, from ancient *Scotiſh* Records (ſaid to be preſerved in the Tower of *London*, ſince the Reign of King *Edward* the 1*ſt*) and communicated to the Illuſtrious *James* Duke of *Lenox*, and from him to his Nephew *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, by whoſe favour Copies came abroad; one of which was peruſed by a very Critical ‡ *Genealogiſt* with which alſo agree the antecedent diſcoveries made by the Judicious and Learn'd Mr. *Thomas Crawford*, back'd with the modern Authoritys of the right honourable * *William* firſt Viſcount of *Strathallan*, * Mr. *George Martin* of *Clermount*, induſtrious ſearchers in Records and the Monuments of Antiquity, with theſe likewiſe concur the joynt Teſtimonies

‡ *Cuningham*'s Deſcent of King *Charles* 2*d*, *in a Male line from Etbodius*. 1. page 15

monies of others eminent in Character, Learning, Judgement, and Obſervation, all unanimouſly affirming that *Dorus* or *Doir M'Eth* ſecond Son to *Ethus*, Surnamed *Alipes* or the ſwift, King of *Scotland* in 870, was the firſt Progenitor of this Ancient and Illuſtrious family.

In proſecuting this Work, I ſhall divide it in 4 periods: beginning the firſt with the above-mentioned *Doir M'Eth* 890 *Thane* of *Lochaber*, father of *Murdoch* 900, Father of *Pherquard* 929, father of *Keneth* 960, Father of *Bancho* 990, ſucceſſively *Thanes* of *Lochaber* who flouriſhed in the *9th*, *10th*, and *11th* Century: the ſpace of 173 years, in the Reigns of *Conſtantine* 2, *Ethus*, *Gregory*, *Donald* 6, *Conſtantine* 2, *Malcolm* 1*ſt*, *Indulfus*, *Duffus*, *Culenus*, *Keneth* 3*d*, *Conſtantine* 4, *Grimus*, *Malcolm* 2*d*, *Duncan*, *M'beth*, Kings of *Scotland*. The ſecond (neceſſarly including 53 years of the firſt period) in 990, being, according to the Chronology we go by, the year of the Birth of the immediat named *Banco* 990, 5*th Thane* of *Lochaber*, father of *Fleance* 1020, father of * *Walter* (a faithful Subject and favorite to *Malcolm* 3*d*) Father of * *Alan*, father of *Walter*, * third Hereditary Lord great Stewart of *Scotland* and Founder of *Paſlay*, who flouriſhed in the *10th* *11th* and *12th* Centurys, the ſpace of 188 years in the

Reigns

Reigns of the foreſaid *Keneth 3d* (*Conſtantine* 4 nd *Grimus 2d* Uſurpers) *Malcolm 2d. Duncan ſt* (the Uſurper, *M'beth*) and their Succeſ- ors *Malcolm 3d*: (*Donald Bane* and *Duncan* Uſurpers) *Edgar*, *Alexander 1ſt*, *David 1ſt*, *Malcolm 4th*, and *William* Kings of *Scotland*.

The *3d* Period (neceſſarly including 71 years f the 2d) with *Walter* above named, *3d* Lord reat Stewart of *Scotland*, father of *Alan*, fa- her of *Walter*, father of *Alexander*, father of *ames*, father of *Walter* (who married *Mar- ory* Daughter to King *Robert* the *1ſt*) father f *Robert*, *9th* Lineal great Stewart of *Scotland* nd Earl of *Strathern*, who on the death of his ncle King *David 2d*, and in right of his Mo- her *Marjory*, aſcended the Throne, in 1370, who flouriſhed in the *12th*, *13th*, and *14th* enturys, the ſpace of 255 years, in the Reigns f the foreſaid *Alexander 1ſt*, *David 1ſt*, *Mal- olm 4th*, *William* and their Succeſſors, *Alexan- er 2d*, *Alexander 3d*, Queen *Margaret* &c. *ohn Baliol* &c: *Robert 1ſt*, *David 2d*, &c: Monarchs of *Scotland*.

The *4th* Period (including alſo 55 years f the *3d*) with *Robert 9th* Lineal Lord great tewart of *Scotland* and Earl of *Strathern*, com- nonly deſign'd *Robert 2d* (and firſt of the *Stu- rts*) King of *Scotland*, father of *Robert 3d*, fa-

ther

ther of *James* 1*st*, father of *James* 2*d*, father of *James* 3*d*, father of *James* 4*th*, father of *James* 5*th*, father of Queen *Mary*, Mother of *James* 6*th*, father of *Charles* 1*st*, father of *Charles* 2*d* and *James* 7*th*, whose eldest Lawfull Surviving Daughter QUEEN *ANN*, is now possess'd of the Throne: who flourish'd in the 14*th*, 15*th* 16*th* 17*th* and 18*th* Centurys the space of 398 years, *viz*: from 1315 to the present 1707. which 4 Periods in all amount to 837 years, from 870 to 1707: containing a Series of 26 Generations. The method as above including mutually a part of one period in another, was necessary and unavoidable, seing there must be a retrospect to the birth of the Son in one period, and a prospect to the death of the Father in another.

My observations in the first Period are from the Tradition of the *Scheanchies*, and modern discoveries, said to be founded on ancient Authorities, and these standing at a distance beyond a Critical Examination, I have thought it not ways my business to debate their truth and certainty as asserted, relying on the Candour and judgment of my Authors, in whom I have discovered no inconsistencies: and as things have occurred to me, so I have faithfully handed them doun as they now are, with some alteration

only

nly in the dreſs, and a ſupply in the *Chronolo-*
, which I thought neceſſary & allowable: and
freely own is imaginary though founded on
obable Obſervations from events and Circum-
ances. But hereafter more of this in greater
ngth.

My vouchers in the 2*d* period, are for the moſt
art the current teſtimonies of our Hiſtorians,
nly toward the cloſe here they fall under cor-
ction, affirming one *Alexander* Lord *Stuart*
be founder of *Paſlay*, whereas from ſtanding
harter proofs, *Walter* great Stewart to *Mal-*
lm 4*th*, in that reign founded that Magni-
cent Abbay.

For Documents and Supporters for the 3*d*
nd 4*th* periods, I have had the advantage of
ceſs to Original Charters, and Chartularys
f Biſhops Sees and Religious Houſes, and the
ublick Records of the Kingdom, *&c*: whereby
have been enabled to place my account in an-
ther light than many of our former Hiſtorians
ave, by diſcovering their Inadvertencies, O-
iſſions & Additions, if not deliberat Miſtakes,
d Inventions: Whereby the Reader may per-
ive that Hiſtory muſt ſubmit to the Correction
f theſe valuable Monuments, and fall doun and
orſhip and reverendly do Homage to, and ac-
nowledge them her Parent, and the great Law
y which ſhe ought to act and be determined.

And

And at any time when chance and inquiry have thrown these into my hands, I esteemed them as *David* did *Goliah's* Sword, when he said *there is none like that, give it me*: And to prefer any remote Authorities to these sacred Remains, instructing their very Age, Authors & Persons mentioned, would not only be a violence done to my temper, and a Robbing me of a real satisfaction, but also an indignity offered to the best witnesses of Truth.

Dorus

Dorus or Doir Mac Aodh

SECOND Son to * *Ethus* furnamed the *Swift*, was born 870 in the 12 of the Reign of his Uncle *Conſtantine* 2*d*: He in his young and tender age was depri-ved of his Father (who anſwered the great hopes conceived of him before he was King, with a diſſolute life, after his advancement to Royaltie, which ended in a violent Death in 876 and the 2*d* of a Malecontented Reign) he had oc-aſion to be a ſharer of the Bleſſings of the Glo-ious and Virtuous times of King *Gregory* and *Donald* 6*th*, and on the acceſſion of his brother *Conſtantine* 3d to the Throne, in 903 he was reated Thane of *Loſhaber*. His death bears date n 936, being the 66 of his Age and the 33 f his ſaid brothers Reign, having ſurvived is Misfortunat Father King † *Ethus* furnamed the

* The *Iriſh* Antiquaries call him *Aodh*, which in Engliſh is *Hugh*. † The Chronicle of *Melroſs* calls him *Hed* or *Het*, and makes him ſucceed his brother *Conſtantine* 2*d*, in 878, and makes himſelf to be kill'd in 879.

he *Swift* or *Lightfoot*, 60 years; leaving Issue by *Osfleda* Daughter to *Egbert*, by some call'd *Osbert*, King of *Northumberland*.

I. *Murdoch*, of whom in the next Chapter.

II. *Garedus*, Thane of *Athol*, father of *Lauchlane* Thane of *Athol*, father of *Phaelus* Thane of *Athol*, father of *Muldivina* or *Maud*, wife to *Banquho* Thane of *Lochaber*, Son of *Kenneth* Son of *Pherquhard*, Son of *Murdoch*, Son of the abovenamed *Dorus*, Thanes of *Lochaber*.

MURDOC

THANE of *Lochaber*, by the Chronology we go by, was born in the year 900 being the 8*th* of the Reign of *Donald* 6*th*: his Education as is most presumable was in the Court of his Uncle *Constantine* 3*d* (who was certainly a Prince of extraordinary Virtue and enduements, though misfortunate toward the close of his Reign) he Succeeded his Father *Dorus* in 936, he dyd in 959 the 59 of his Age the 16 and last of the Reign of *Malcolm* I. having survived his said Father 23; leaving Issue by *Helen*, (by some call'd *Dorvagil*) Daughter to *Hugh*, Ancestour of the *Duglasses*.

I. *Pherquhard*, of whom in the next Chapter.

II. *Donald*, Governour of *Murray*; An ungrateful and perfidious wretch, who at the instigation of his wicked wife, was the contriver and Author of the Murther of King *Duff* in

975; for which he had the reward and Death of a Traitor, and render'd his name infamous to all posterity.

PHERQUHARD

THANE of *Lochaber*, by the most probable accounts, was born about 929 the 26th of the Reign of his Grand Uncle *Constantine* 3d, he succeeded his father *Murdoc* in 959 and had the misfortune to be brother to *Donald*, who in 965 perpetrated a bloody Treason on the person of his Soveraign King *Duff*: He is said to have been a great favorite of *Keneth* the 3d, and Successor to the Vicious King *Cullen*. Some Authors affirm he was kill'd at the Battle of *Longcarty*, opposing the *Danes*, which is supposed to have happened about 980, in the tenth of the said *Keneth* 3d, being the 51 of his age, and 21 years after the death of his Father *Murdoc*: leaving Issue, by *Idua* Daughter to *Erie*, descended of *Harold* Earl of *Laden*, Protector of *Norroway*,

I. *Keneth*, of whom in the next Chapter.
II. *Alexander*, an itinerant Bishop.
III. *Alvilla*, Married to *Constantine* Ancestour to the Ancient family of the *Grahams*.
IV. *Gunora*, who turn'd Religious.

KENETH

KENETH

THANE of *Lochaber*, on the authority of a Fragment of *Beſſon* a *Norwegian*, a very confident Genealogiſt, was born 960, the 2*d* of the Reign of *Indulph*, he Succeeded his Father *Pherquhard* in 987, not only in his Eſtate and Honours, but alſo in his Love and Favour with *Kenneth* the 3*d*, to whom, on the above Authority, he was an inward friend, and very ſerviceable in the Act of ſettlement made in 989, eſtabliſhing the Succeſſion of the Crown to the next in blood, which before reſpected any of the Royal Family, who had moſt intereſt and favour with the people; which good Law he ſaw interrupted by the Murther of the Excellent Prince its Author, in 994, and the Throne invaded firſt by *Conſtantine* 4*th*, and then in 996 by *Grimus*, two uſurpers, who had Fates anſwerable to their inſolent Ambition: but he lived to ſee the foreſaid Law revived by the true Heir of the Crown, *Malcolm* 2, Prince of *Cumberland* in the 26 of whoſe Reign he dyed, *viz.* 1030 and of his age 70 having ſurvived his Father *Pherquherd* 50 years; leaving Iſſue, by *Dunclin* ** daughter to *Kenneth* the 3*d*. I. *Banquh*

** Some *Genealogiſts* have made *Banquho* Grandchild to *Keneth* the 3*d* by a ſecond Son which miſtake it ſeems they have faln in by placeing a Son for a Daughter.

I. *Banquho*, of whom in the next Chapter.
II. *Alexander*, Progenitor to the ancient Earls of *Lenox*; he travell'd to *Jerusalem* and was adorned with the Cross: he founded the Castles of *Inchmoryn*, *Inchinnan* and *Cruxtoun*.
III. *Castisa*, married to *Donald* Thane of *Sutherland*, Ancestour to the ancient Earls of *Sutherland*.
IV. *Gunora* married to *Malcolm* Lord of *Bute*.
V. *Marion*, Married to *Angus*, Ancestour of the *Camerons*.
VI. *Beatrix*, Married to *Hugh* alias *Aodh Mac Ethan*, Ancestour to the *Douglasses*.

BANQUHO

THANE of *Lochaber*, by the Universal consent of *Genealogists*, was born about 990 the 20th year of his Grandfather *Kenneth* the 3d, he succeeded his Father *Kenneth*, in 1030 being the 26 of the Reign of his Uncle King *Malcolm* 2d; under whose Government it may be presumed he hath made a considerable figure, for Reasons already and to be afterward mentioned. But now being thus far entered in our second period, it is fit we call to mind our promise, that our Authors in the main, in this part of our work, are our printed and received Histories, who account that while *Duncan* by Hereditary descent possess'd the *Scotish* Throne,

who

who by the best Calculation began to Reig
1034. *Banquho* Thane of *Lochaber*, one of th
Princes of the Royal Blood, and a chief Offic
of the Crown, being upon the very nick of th
Kings accession to the Government, imploy
as his Lieutenant and Stewart, in gatherin
in the publick Revenues in some of the re
moteſt Provinces, and pursuant to his truſt, ex
erciſing Juſtice upon notorious Delinquent
with a ſeverity which became their Crimes, h
render'd himſelf hated by the incenſed Mob
who framed a deſign againſt his life, ſet upo
him, kill'd his Servants, ſeiz'd his Treaſure: h
himſelf eſcaping with many Wounds, & arrive
ing at Court made known to the King the par
ticulars of the Rebellion, who immediatly di
patch'd a Meſſenger at Armes with offers o
Pardon upon Submiſſion, and to denounce pu
niſhment in caſe of obſtinacy; but the Rebe
taking advantage of the ſoft Nature of Kin
Duncan with whom they had to do, and bein
puſt up with their late treaſonable ſucceſ
turn'd inſolent, and back'd one Villany wit
another, by inhumanely Murthering the Me
ſenger, and being headed by one *M'donald*,
powerfull man, and cruel by nature, who b
his intereſt and Friends made the Rebellio
very formidable, againſt whom *M'beth* Than
of *Glamys*, Cuſin to King *Duncan*, an active an
valiant Perſon is diſpatch'd as Generaliſſim
with whom was joyn'd the foreſaid *Banqu*

who

hose March and approach against the Rebels
en ravaging *Lochaber*, were as swift as Fame
r self, and such was the Terror that seiz'd
e Malecontents, that many of them fled, o-
ers submitted, and those that adhered to *M'-*
nald became an easy prey to the Royal Ar-
y: he himself escaping, fled to a Castle, and
sparing of Pardon, prov'd Executioner not on-
to his wife, and Children, but also to him-
f, and by such a Scandalous death render'd
e black deeds of his life, blacker and blacker.
Banquho being thus Co-partner with M'-
b in his *Lawrels*, stood possess'd of a large
re of his Prince's favour: and about this time
no King of *Norroway* and his *Danes* haveing
vaded *Scotland*, to revenge the deaths and re-
re the losses of their Ancestours and Friends
tained under King *Keneth* and *Malcolm* 2d,
Longcarty and *Barry &c:* King *Duncan* on
is Emergent, being roused out of his native
nput, omitted no duty proper for a wise King
d a brave Captain, in providing for his own
d his peoples safety. He assembled an Army
th all the expedition and order he was ca-
ble of, led by himself, *M'beth* and *Banquho*,
d encountering the Enemies neer *Culross* on
e banks of *Forth*, after a bloody fight he
s forced to retreat, leaving the field and
dear bought Victory to the *Danes*, yet not
thout hopes of better success one day or o-
r: himself and *Banquho* entered the strong
stle of *Bertha* situated on the Banks of *Tay*

and

and *Almond*, abundantly stuff'd with all ne-
cessarys Provisions, while *M'beth* headed t
Army some Miles distant, with whom t
King from his Garrison, notwithstanding of
Siege now formed against him by King *Sulv*
kept an exact Correspondence by the w
management of *Banquho*, the Castle being
tack'd and defended vigorously from witho
and within, so that by Prisoners or other A
sidents of War, each had Observations of t
others strength and Circumstances: the *Sco*
understood that the *Danes* were no less weakn
than themselves in the late Battel, and that the
was great scarcity in their Camp: on the oth
hand the *Danes* found the Castle Strong, a
plenty within it, and the active *M'beth* enco
rageing and recruting the Army with fre
hopes and supplies: to spin out time, was t
business of the one, and to improve every m
nute and advantage with the outmost diligen
and Vigour, was the only interest of the othe
so that very necessity which spurr'd the Besieg
to sudden action, obliged the Defenders to acc
lerat a Treaty, but a feigned one, & clogg'd wi
such smooth Dilators, and Articles which lull'
the necessituous *Dane* secure, while the *Scots*
were making all things ready to execute a Stra
tagem.

For while this sham Treaty was thus on foo
the *Scots* haveing wisely forseen the Circum
stances of the *Danes* required supplies to pr

nt a Famine or render them desperate,
hich might prove fatal in the consequence,
d made large Provisions prepared with
ong mixtures of the juice of meikle-wort
e. *hemlock*,) night-shade-berries & other so-
riferous ingredients, which were offered in a
esent to the unwarry and half starved *Danes*,
ho gladly accepted the fatal Complement,
d cramm'd their empty Stomachs, with the
fected Liquors and Meats, while *Banquho*
vertised *Macbeth* how affairs stood, who
y at *Inchtuthil*, about seven Miles distant
om *Bertha*, whose suddain approach and
oody Sword made an easy prey of the in-
xicated and sleeping *Danes*, King *Sueno*
mself escaping, with a poor train of Ten
company, having not only lost his Land-
orces but also his Mariners, who came to
cruit his Mouldring Army, and be sharers
ith their companions in their good and bad
ortunes: and with the small remains of his
leet, mann'd one Vessel, returning home,
l'd with disappointments, indignation
d Revenge, leaving his Royal Navy fore-
rn, and exposed to the mercy of Waves
d Storms, which was violently tos'd and
attered by contrary Tides, and a strong
ast Wind, and rushing against one another
ere driven in a *gurges* and sunk in the
outh of *Tay*, at a place ever since called
rounelow Sands, dangerous and well known
Sea farcing people. So by this succesfull

project the *Scots* were freed from the preſent Terror and Danger, but not from the future attempts of their powerful and reſtleſs Enemies: for the ſpoils of the Field were ſcarce divided and the Solemnities over, due to ſuch extraordinary Succeſſes, when *Canute* King of *England*, either labouring to aſſiſt his Brother *Sueno* with freſh ſuccours of Men and Proviſions; or as ſome write to fall upon the *Scots* at unawares, and revenge the late overthrow ſuſtained by his Countrey-men, had fitted out a great Fleet with a new power of *Danes*, who, landing at *Kinghorn*, acted all manner of Cruelty in the Province of *Fife*, ſpareing neither Places, Perſons, Character, Age nor Sex, that were the objects of Fire, Furie, Sword, Luſt or the various Paſſions of an incenſed Enemy.

To divert this impetuous Torrent, Wise *Banquho* and Valiant *Macbeth* are diſpatched with an Army of choice Troops, whoſe love to their Countrey and hatred to the *Danes* fired their Courage, and promiſed them ſucceſs, and encountering their Enemy, obtained an abſolute Victory, which uſhered in a Peace, by which the *Scots* ſuffered the *Danes* to interr their Dead in *Inch-colm*, a ſmall Island in the River of *Forth*, and the *Danes* bound themſelves never to enter *Scotland*, in all time coming, in a hoſtile Manner.

That which remains next to be ſaid of *Banquho*, is a Story which perhaps will not meet

meet with much credit from ſome, but ſeeing others have related it, having ſome connection with ſubſequent facts, I ſhall here place it in its due order, and is as follows, That our *Banquho* and *Macbeth* being on their Journey to the Town of *Forres*, where King *Duncan* then kept his Court, and diverting themſelves in a Wood, while their Train lay at a diſtance, there appeared to them three Women in Antique Figure and Dreſs, one of which Saluted *Macbeth* Thane of *Glamys* which was his Paternal Inheritance: the 2*d* Thane of *Calder*, and the third King of *Scotland*. *Banquho* gathering Spirit told them this was unequal dealing to be ſo liberal of their Complements to his Companion and ſo ſpareing to him, the one of them anſwered, he ought not to envy his friends fate though a King, ſeeing his Death would be violent, and his Poſterity Diſhonoured and extinguiſhed; whereas, continues the Propheteſs, altho you, *Banquho*, ſhall not attain to Soveraignity, yet the time ſhall come that from your poſterity ſhall iſſue a Race of Kings, who ſhall Govern the *Scots* through all Ages. Thus ſaid, they diſappeared, and left the two Thanes to Gaze upon one another, who looked on what paſt, as no better than a Deluſion, till *Macbeth* arriving at Court had the Thanedome of *Calder* conferred upon him, which accompliſhed one part of the prediction, and awakened

awakened his Ambition to entertai
thoughts of Soveraignity: but conſideri
that though he was of the Royal Bloo
yet the King having Children, and the Act
Succeſſion ſecluded all his Title and hop
to the Croun, therefore taking advantage
King *Duncan*'s drouſy nature, he ingroſs
the whole management of affairs, and by a
ways and means endeavoured to rend
himſelf conſiderable, and as if of his own
ſpiring mind, he had not been prone
nough to gratify his unbounded Ambitio
he was inceſſantly haunted with the reſtle
cryes of his Proud and Cruel Wife, who
impatient deſire actually to be a ſharer
Royalty, encouraged his deſign, with a
the alluring inſinuations that Wit could in
vent or Ambition receive; that the Bloo
of the King was the firſt ſtep to the Thron
and having formed a party and all thing
anſweriug his wiſhes, he gave vent to h
Villany in the unnatural Aſſaſſination
good King *Duncan* at *Lochgoſnane*, who dye
of his Wounds at *Elgin* in 1039. in the 6
year of his Reign.

Upon theſe foundations *Macbeth* entere
upon the Government, and wss ſcarce warm
ed in his Throne, when reflecting that h
ſucceſſes had proven his part of the ſaying
of three ſtrange-like Women, he began t
entertain deep prejudices againſt *Banquho*
he knew him to be a powerful man and o

great

reat reach, and active; he consider'd that he as of the Blood Royal, and by a double lation was the Heir of the Crown, next to e Children of the late King *Duncan*, and *Macbeth* himself, as being by his Fathers e, the *6th* in a direct Line from the great *Kenneth* II. and so the Heir male of the rown, and * Grand-child to *Kenneth* the hird, by his Mother *Beatrix*, Daughter that King: so that this way he stood but e degree remoter *de jure* than *Macbeth* mself, who was Son of *Doada*, second aughter to *Malcolm* 2*d*, Son to *Kenneth* e 3*d*. So that the Great *Buchanan*, who rely interrupts the threed of his General istory, had, by the by, very good ground write of *Banquho*, that he was *homo pa-ns, industrius & regio jam sanguine imbu-s* and else where-----*Hominem acrem & uitatis unicum cultorem*. These things put together, made *Banquho* very terrible *Macbeth*, and augmented his fears to at degree, that he thought their Lives in-mpatible: however he dissembled his ha-d while he contrived to destroy, and ving treated *Banquho* and his Sons, with ny others, at a Royal entertainment, which ing ended, while *Banquho* was return-g from Court to his dwelling place, he s set upon by a band of mercenary Ruf-ns, secret Instruments of *Macbeth*'s geing Passions, and was killed upon the

Spot

Spot, with his three Sons, *Malcolm*, Pb
quhard, & *Kenneth*; and *Hugh* his Brother
Law Anceſtour to the *Douglaſſes*; b
Fleance eſcaped the *malheur*, by the Da
neſs of the night, and other interveeni
accidents.

Thus fell this great man, a Sacrifice t
fierce jealouſie, inſeparable from Tyra
and all vicious Intrometters. *Hector* B
tius and ſome of his followers have charg
Banquho with precognition to King D
cons Death, but in this he may be ſuſpect
ſeeing *Macbeth's* treatment and *Buchan*
forecited------*æquitatis unicum cultore*
ſay very much to remove the aſperſi
Banquho's Death is reckoned to have ha
pened in 1043, the 3*d* or 4*th* year of t
Uſurper *Macbeth*, the 53*d* of his Age, ha
ing Survived his Father *Ferquhard* 13 yea
leaving ſurviving Iſſue by his Couſin Ma
by ſome called *Maldovina*, Daughter to P
elus Thane of *Athol*,

1. *Fleanch*, by ſome called *Fleannus*,
whom above and alſo in the next Chapte

2. *Beatrix*, Married to *Malcolm Mac*
Thane of *Fife*.

3. *Caſtiſa*, Married to *Frederick*, Anceſto
to the *Urquharts*.

FLEAN

FLEANCH

on of *Banquho*, Thane of *Lochaber*; his Birth is placed in the year 1020. the year of *Malcolm* the Third: And in 1043. was the sorrowful messenger to King *cheth* of his Fathers and his Brothers cruel ath, then having no suspition of the thor or the cause, and being wholy Ig- rant who were the Assassines. *Macbeth* less rejoiced inwardly at the Death of *nquho* and his other Sons, than he was bled for the preservation of *Fleanch*: his lty mind was rack'd with dreadful appre- nsions. *Fleanch*'s addition of Royal Blood m his Mother. *Vid. Pag.* 13. beside what derived from his Father, and Youth be- g aspireing, and fortune its companion, increased his fears: in short, he almost ked upon *Fleanch* as the person pointed in the sayings of one of the three wise men, and fancy'd the least discovery ght incense him to revenge his Fathers ath, and in one minute rob him of his urped Crown and Life.

These things made him cast about how undoe the Innocent Youth, but while he s busied in frameing the Engine, it was ispered about Court, that himself was e first and great mover of the misfortunes

of

of *Banquho* and his Sons, and that *Fleanc*
was no less aimed at than the rest of th
Family; who now being convinced of hi
danger, provided for his safety, by an exp
ditious flight, and rendered the Tyrants ne
Plots abortive; (for who can Plot again
Heaven?) for he was the care of Prov
dence and preserved to be the common P
rent of illustrious Heroes and Royal Prince
Fleanc's first retreat was to the Court
Malcolm Kenmore Prince of *Cumberland* righ
full Heir of the Crown of *Scotland* where th
interview must have been melancholy, con
dering their cases were to be to pityed and im
medable for the time; both their Fathers fa
ling by one Bloody hand, who had sufficie
power to support himself and keep the o
from the Possession of the Crown, and th
other from a large Inheritance. From *Cum*
berland he removed to *North-Wales*, whe
his noble deportment rendered him ver
graci us with *Griffith ap Lewellin*, Prince
that Countrey, the beautys of whose Daugh
ter *Nesta* charm'd him with the most te
der and restless Passion in the World; to h
his Adresses proved agreeable and Succesfu
(for who can resist Love from youth an
merit added to Birth?) and made the com
ly stranger a happy Bridegroom in the fu
possession of her affection. [Some Autho
have given another turn to this, and writ
she suffered her self to be got with Chil

by *Fleanch* without Marriage, *&c.* But the assertion of the Great *Cambden*, who expresly calls her his Wife, weighs more with us than a whole Legion of unthinking fabulous and prejudiced Authors, and our *MSS.* of Genealogies, our *Highland Schanachies*, yea & I am told the *Welsh bards* sufficiently support our Account.]

But what state of the world wants great mixtures of trouble? The manner of his Marriage being somewhat Clandestine, procured the displeasure of Prince *Griffith* his Father in Law, and drew upon him the Envy of several *Welsh* Lords. Envy, who can stand against it? It is a mean but prevailing passion; especially in Natives against Strangers, tho never so deserving: and thus armed prejudice, fell heavy upon this brave Gentleman, and robb'd him of his life, and the World of his Services. His untimely Death fell out in *Anno* 1245 the *6th* year of the Usurpation of *Macbeth*, the *25th* year of his Age, having survived his Father *Banquho* three years: leaving Issue by his wife *Nesta* Daughter to the above *Griffith* Prince of *North-Wales*,

1. *Walter*, of whom in the next Chapter.
2. *Fleancha*, born after her Fathers death and brought up in a Nunnery with her Mother.

WALTER

FIRST of that Name and Line, Lo
Great Stewart of *Scotland* by inhe
tance, Son of *Fleanch*, was born 1045, t
6th year of *Macbeth*'s Usurpation, and w
brought up near to and in the Court of h
Grandfather Prince *Griffith*: in his te
der Age, he gave many signs of a bold a
undertaking Spirit, which made his Co
panions frequently feel the smart of h
Hands in their common playes and scuf
Years no sooner made him strong, than h
was observed to bear an implacable hatr
to one *Owen*, a *Welsh* Gentleman, the rep
ted Murtherer of his Father, and watch
all opportunities to satisfie his Revenge up
him, which at length he executed, and a
though he was the supposed Author of t
fact, yet the enquiry was stifled, and
winked at by his Grand-Father Prince *Gri*
fith: but upon the very back of this, *viz.*
1063 Prince *Griffith* being driven from h
Possession and in 1064, brought to his e
by Treachery, *Wales* afforded no longe
Protection to our young Gentleman, wh
was shreudly suspected of the late Crim
and knew that a full discovery would com
pleat his Ruine, therefore he prevented h
danger by a secret flight to the Court o

Edwar

dward the Confeſſor, where his ſtay was
t ſhort, becauſe of a difference with one
ldo (a retainer and favourite of the
werful *Harald* Earl of *Weſt Sexons*) who
ke contemptuouſly of the *Welſh*, and juſti-
d the hard uſage and treatment againſt
iffith, his Graud-Father; upon which he
led him outright, and eſcaped beyond Sea
his Kins-man *Alan*, Sur-named the Red,
rl of *Britany*, a remote relation of his
others, and was one of his retinue at the
mous Battell of *Haſtings*, *October* 14. 1066
with *William* Duke of *Normandy*, who that
y made himſelf Conquerour of *England*)
s noble behaviour there, and on all oc-
ions, rendered him ſo much the Favorite
that Great and Valiant Earl, that he
ought him very worthy of his Alliance,
d gave him in Marriage his Daughter
riſtian, his only Child by *Emma* his firſt
ife, Daughter to *Siward* Earl of *Northum-*
rland, but although he was one of the
ſtruments in the abovementioned notable
ctory, yet he was but a ſhort while a ſha-
of the fruits of it; for being a ſecret fa-
urer of *Edgar Etheling*'s Title to the Crown
England, and openly applauding the great
neroſity of *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, he was
own'd upon by ſome of the great ones about
ourt, and advertiſed by his Father in Law
at he ſtood in danger, whereupon he with-
ew to *Scotland*, and transferred his Alegi-

ance

ance to King *Malcolm Kenmure*, who ga
him a reception ſuitable to the Conſangu
nity, Sufferings of his Family, Merit and
ther Circumſtances, and in lieu of his p
tenſions to *Lochaber*, the inheritance of
Anceſtors, recompenſed him with the Ba
nys of *Renfrew*, *Kyle* and many other Lan
at that time Appendages of the Crown,

And by a tract of good ſervices eſpecial
in Martial affairs, he raiſed his Character
that degree, that he was look'd upon to ha
all the accompliſhments of a compleat G
neral: and in 1081. two Rebellions burſt
out, the one in *Galloway* and the other
the *Iſles*, he was appointed King *Malcol*
Lieutenant, and intruſted with a Royal A
my: and firſt marching againſt the Rebe
of *Gallowoy*, with wonderful expedition,
fell upon them, killed their General M
glaue and routed his Army; and with t
like celerity and ſucceſs, invaded the fright
ed *Iſlanders*, and with the utmoſt ſeveri
puniſhed the ſurviving Heads of the Rebe
lion, and likeways by his dextrous skill
Civil affairs calm'd the minds of the peopl
and having reſtored Peace to the Nation,
returned to Court loaded with Trophies a
applauſe, where King *Malcolm* rewarded hi
with the *Iſle* of *Bute* and many Lands
Cowal in the Countrey of *Argyle*, all falle
at his diſpoſal by the late Rebellion: and
perpetuate the memory of his good ſervic

the Crown (*vide Verſtegan P.* 255) and
is Princes favour, he was created Hereditary great *Steuart*, & *Seneſcal* of *Scotland*. In
tin *Seneſcallus* and *Dapiſer*, &c.] Which
ords are very extenſive and import ſeveal capacities, as chief Adminiſtrator of
he Revenues of the Crown and Exchequer
which perhaps occaſioned our great *Stuart*
ur Kings Anceſtour to aſſume for Arms a
eſs Checkie) which high Office made him
oſt conſiderable, all inferiour Chamberands, Forreſters and Servants being his Subitutes & accomptable to him, In the Royal
alace, he was what ſome call *Grand maiſtre
e palais* or *major domo*. Which ſome underand of *Magiſter hoſpitii*, which is of a later
ſe & of a more limited Juriſdiction, for our
apiſer or *Seneſcallus* ſuperintended in the Faily over the *Buttelarius, pannitarius, piſtor,
raciator, magiſter cocus, pincerna, oſtiarii camere Regis & aulæ & coquinæ, lardarius, janitor,
erici libertationis domus domini regis, & protationis domus domini Regis & coquinæ, factor
gnis in aula*, &c. &c. and there was a diſtinct
ouncil in which he preſided for ordering the
ffairs of the Houſehold, & determined as to
roviſions, differences, puniſhments, Servants
ees, &c. and at all great Solemnities, he alvays made a ſplendid appearance; And alſo his
igure was no leſs conſiderable in time of War,
or he had not only then the leading of the
Vaſſals & men of his own ample Poſſeſſions,

but also added to these, he had the chief command over the Kings Military Tenants and those that depended immediatly upon his great Office, as Stewart, which necessarily swell'd his Train to a very considerable Body: and some great Authors affirm, he had by vertue of his Office the Priviledge of bearing a Royal Banner displaid in the Day of Battell, before that part of the Army under his Command, &c.] Of which eminent station he was found worthy, by many grateful returns and repeated Acts of Loyalty to his Soveraign, and a wise and steddy management in the affairs of his great, but difficult Post; And having done all that in him lay to repair the misfortunes and ruines of his Family, he rais'd it to a new pitch of Grandeur, and may justly be reckoned its second founder, and dyed in 1093, the 36 year of *Malcolm* the 3d. Aged 52, having survived his Father *Fleanch* 52 years leaving Issue by his Wife *Christian*, Daughter to *Alan* Earl of *Britany*.

1. *Alan*, of whom in the next Chapter.
2. *William*.
3. *Edgar*.
4. *Malcolm*.
5. *Fleanch*.
6. *Walter*, who assuming other designations than from their Fathers Office, their memories are swallowed up in distinct Families.

7. Mar-

7. *Margaret*, Married to *Simon* Anceſtour
the *Fraſers*.
8. *Emma*, Married to *Griffin*, a great Lord
South *Wales*.
9. *Helen*, Married to *Alexander*, Anceſtour
the *Abernethys*.

ALAN

FIRST of that Name, and 2*d*. Hereditary
Lord great Stewart of *Scotland*, was
born about 1073. the 16 year of *Malcolm*
e 3*d*, Surnamed *Can-more*, about whoſe re-
lar Court for the moſt part he was Educa-
d. On the Death of his renowned Father
alter in 1093, he travel'd to Forreign
ourts, by which abſence he was neither a-
ettor nor witneſs in the ſucceſſive Uſurpati-
s of the Throne by *Donald Bane*, and *Dun-*
n, the firſt Lawful Brother, and the other
afe Son to the above King *Malcolm*; and li-
ng in an Age when Chriſtian Princes and
reat men were zealouſly bent to recover
aleſtine out of the hands of the Infidels, he
ined the *Croiſadoes* in 1096, and was with
e good and great *Godfrey* Duke of *Bovillon*
1097, in the Battell of *Dogorgan* againſt
olyman General of the *Turks*: and in 1098
id 1099 at the Bloody Sieges and takeing
the Cities of *Antioch* and *Jeruſalem*, and
ter having ſerved ſome Campaigns in this

Holy

Holy War, he returned in the Reign of [illegible]
gar Hereditary King of *Scotland*, with g[reat]
reputation to his Countrey, and a share
the Spoiles of the Enemies of the Croſs, a
liv'd in great favour with two great Prin[ces]
Alexander the firſt, and *David* his Broth[er]
though in the Reign of the latter, his Fig[ure]
and ſervices were leſs conſpicuous and nec[e]
ſary, through the Fatigues of his Youth, C[ld]
Age, and the early appearance of his exc[el]
lent Son *Walter* on the ſtage of the World.

¶ In three Confirmation Charters by C[os]
patrick 3*d* of that name, and 2*d* Earl of D[ur]
bar, one to the Church of *Durham* of t[he]
Church of *Ederham*, and in an other, to t[he]
Church of *Melroſs*, of the Lands of *Her*
beued and *Spot*; and in a third, of the La[nd]
of *Dundas* to *Helias* Son of *Auttered* by *W[il]*
dus Son of *Coſpatrick*; to which 3 Charte[rs]
all demonſtratively granted towards the cl[ose]
of the Reign of King *David* who dyed 10[53]
Aldan Dapifer is a Witnes, who may
without ſtretch, preſumed to be the *Alan*
whom we now treat, ſeeing after this no
Ian Dapifer is to be found: and immediat[ely]
in the Reign of *Malcolm* the Fourth, there
a common witneſs to his Charters, *Walter*
Filius Alani. deſigned *Dapifer* or *Seneſcall*
I have obſerved no other *Dapifer* in the Re[ign]
of King *David* than this *Aldan* alone, wh[ich]
word as I conceive had in it at that time
expenſive an Office, & meaning to be a retai[ner]

an Earl. And although in the mentioned
harters, after *Aldano Dapifero, Regis* be not
ded, that is nothing, seeing in Charters
anted by King *David* himself and others
his Reign, the simple stile commonly was
erbertus Cancellarius, *Edwardus Con-*
bularius &c. without mentioning *meus*
Regis; as may be seen in several Charters,
ticularly to the Abbay of *Dunfermlin*:
refore on allowable conclusions I inferr
t *Aldan* was *Dapifer* to King *David*, and
t the reason why *Walter* his Son & Su-
for, who is early & oft a witness to that
ngs Charters, is only design'd simply *Wal-*
us Filius Alani, without the addition of
pifer, was, because *Alan* hath lived during
above Reign, and hath only had the
me of the Office while his active Son
lter hath been in the exercise of it, who
he subject on which I am immediatly to
er: of whom and his Successors in blood
Office, in the subsequent Period I shall
at, from the faith of Charters, the Chro-
le of *Melross*, the Continuator of *Fordon*,
ient and modern Manuscripts, all (and
h like) valuable Authorities, assuming
my self a liberty of makeing such Obser-
ions, and natural Inferences as are not
onsistent with the Laws of History, and
no ways can be refused: also by compa-
g the Dates of the Deaths of the 6 Per-
s in the Line in the next Period, as

condeſcended upon by credible vouchers, an by all imaginable ſcrutiny obſerving th firſt mention and progreſſive appearances the Son in the life of the Father, I have a ventured to frame an imaginary Chronolog of their Births, with all the Caution an rational Calculation that our materials cou furniſh, and compariſons of things fugge but withall, with a ſubmiſſion to the Co rection and Cenſure of late Diſcoverers dormant Monuments of equal Candour wit my ſelf, and of better judgement and be ter Obſervation, and with this Advertiſe ment, I ſhall haſten and introduce *Walte* the firſt in the Line in our 3*d* Period.]

But I muſt firſt inform you that th *Alan* died 1152 the firſt of the Reign *Malcolm.* the fourth, in the 79*th* of his Ag having ſurvived his Father *Walter* 59 yea leaving Iſſue by *Margaret* Daughter to *Fe gus* de *Galweia* Senior, Lord of *Galloway.*

1. *Walter*, of whom in the next Chapte

2. *Adam*, deſigned *Adam Filius Aldani Da piferi* in the Charters of *Coldingham*, *Me roſs* and *Caldſtream.*

3. *Simon*, call'd *Frater* to *Walter Filiu Alani Dapifer* in the Chartulary of *Paſlay* and Father to *Robert* (Anceſtour to th Noble Family of *Boyds*,) deſign'd in th mentioned Regiſter, *Nepos* to the abov *Walter Filius Alani Dapifer.*

WALTE

WALTER

THE Second of that Name, and third Hereditary Great Stewart of *Scotland*, Son nd Heir of *Alan*, by our Spputation was born n the 1108 year of the Chriſtian *Æra*, the rſt of the Reign of King *Alexander 1ſt*, his ducation was ſuteable to the times and his uality. About 1143, in the tenth year of ing *David 1ſt*, he is a Common Witneſs to is Charters, join'd with *William Cumin* hancellour, *Hugh Morvil* afterward Conable, and *Fergus* de *Galweia* &c. and is degned all that Reign *Walterus filius Alani*, ithout any other Addition (his Father *Aenus Dapifer* being then alive) and being ſo minent in the Court, and favour of that great rince, we muſt neceſſarily form a very adantageous Character of him, and may juſtly uppoſe that he was more than a Spectator in the ifferent *Schenes* of that warlick and Religious Reign. He ſucceeded his aged Father *Alan* n 1153 in the firſt year of *Malcolm 4th*, in he earlieſt of whoſe Charters, and in other Grants by many eminent Perſons, about the ame date, he is deſigned *Filius Alani, Dapifer neus, & Regis*. In 1160, that King gives him he Lands of *Birchinſide*, and *Leggardeſuide*, s fully and freely as they were poſſeſs'd by his Grandfather King *David*, likewiſe *Molle*

heretably

heretably and as freely as any Earl or Baro in the Kingdom of *Scotland* hold their Land of the Crown, in which grant he is designe *Waltero Filio Alani Seneſcallo meo*. And beſid the abovementioned Lands, he is at this tim poſſeſs'd of *Ranfrew*, *Kyle* and *Innerwicke*. H founded the famous Abbacy of *Paſlay* fo Monks of the *Benedictine Order*, and endue it with large Manours and Revenues, and ma ny Immunities: which Foundation is confirm ed by the aforeſaid King, in the abovement oned year. [And here *Hector Boetius* mu be taken notice of, who hath led his follow ers, and his and their Readers into a miſtake relating the Founder of *Paſlay* to be *Alex ander* by name, which Error of his is leſ excuſeable, he being a Church-man, ſeein his acceſs to the Chartularies of *Abbeys* an *Biſhops Seas*, or his Correſpondence with thoſ who had them in keeping, might have rend red his information eaſy and himſelf ſecure and in hundreds of inſtances would have diſ covered to him, that *Walter* was his Name who flouriſhed in this Period of time.] This Royal Charter expreſſeth him *Walterus filius Alani Dapifer meus*. So it is plain that at that time *Dapifer* and *Seneſcallus* were underſtood to import one and the ſame Senſe, Signification and Office.

Through the Courſe of this Reign, one *Sumerled*, the powerfull Lord of *Argyl* rebell'd a-

Arch

nſt his natural Prince King *Malcolm*, but his
bellion was nipp'd in the Bud by *Gillebrid*
rl of *Angus*, and altho he was forc'd to fly
Ireland, yet he return'd and uſurped the
tle of *King of the Iſles*, and brought them
der his Subjection: his new ſucceſs made
n intent to revenge his former diſgrace; and
nó he plainly foreſaw that he could not
miſe himſelf ſecurity in his uſurped Domi-
ns, without aſpiring to higher undertakings
or Ambition knows no bounds) and ſeing
had an heart above a Subject, he therefore
uld act the Soveraign, and reſolved at one
d ſtroak to beat the Crown from King *Mal-*
n's head, and place it on his own, or ſacri-
his Life in the Cauſe. Purſuant to this,
ing made all neceſſary preparations, as to
nſport Ships and Auxiliaries from *Ireland*,
oway and the *Iſle of Man*, and tempered
Iſlanders, and inhabitants of *Argyl* to his
n mind, and haveing placed his Captains,
eu'd his Army and Randevouz'd his Fleet,
iſting of 1090 ſail beſides Boats and Car-
ns &c, on an appointed day *Anno* 1164
gave the Signal and ſet out, ſwell'd with as
n Hopes as his Sails were with an unproſpe-
s Wind, and being unreſolved upon what
e to make his firſt deſcent, he coaſted about
ſome days, which alarm'd all the Loyal
jects, and gave them time to unite and
her Spirits. And at laſt as if he had pav'd

the way to his own deſtruction, he ſail'd
far up the River *Clyde*, till the Tyde was
turning, and the current of the Water, a
want of breadth and depth, throng'd
ſmaller Veſſells on the greater which were
good as ſtranded, which put him and his A
my in great Confuſion, beſide the great diſa
vantage he lay at, becauſe of the neceſſa
but fatal diſtance betwixt the Van and R
of his Fleet; however amidſt theſe difficul
he diſpoſed things in the beſt Order he co
and landed on the Weſt ſide of the River,
bout Miles below *Glaſgow*, and advan
ing forward in *Renfrew*, to make way for
Numbers, and to provide for their ſecur
But before his Forces were wholly landed,
he ſtrengthened by an union of his Confe
rats and Malecontents, he was oppoſed by
Walter, Great Stewart of *Scotland*, Heredit
Lord of the Province, who with his Son
and a choice Band of his Retainers, and ot
duty full Subjects, gave the Rebells a briſk
racque, who after a bloody Conflict, m
a diſorderly Retreat to their Carrochs and
ther Boats, leaving *Dugal* imaginary K
Sumerled's Son and Heir kill'd in the Fl
and himſelf a misfortunat Captive, who in
of Laurels, and of mounting a Throne,
thurſt into a miſerable Goal, and mounted
a Gibbet to the Terror and Example of
Poſterity.

This ſurpriſing and opportune defeat of

prepared and terrible Enemy was moſt plea-
g to the Court and all good Countreymen,
l ſtrengthned the Crown againſt future at-
mpts, and alſo gave convinceing proofs that
e Lord Great Stewart, by his Extraordinary
fices in a moſt Criticall juncture, had meri-
very much of the Government, which E-
nent ſervice, not only gave the generous
rformer great ſatisfaction, but alſo on that ac-
int Fame, Honours, Royal bounty and E-
em were heaped upon him, as diſtinguiſh-
Marks due to Vertue, Loyaltie, and ſuch
nal Succeſſes.

It is clear, by the beſt Obſervation, that a-
t this Time (and probably to commemo-
e his late ſucceſs) he gave to the Religious
Dunfermlin, two compleat Toſts, one in his
rgh of *Ranfreu*, and the other in *Innerkeith*-
To the firſt of which Grants, *Engerlam*
Kings Chancellour is a Witneſs, as to the
ond, *Walter* his own Chamberlain.

n *December* 1165 his good Maſter *Malcolm*
dying, in the day of his Interment, for the
pect he bore to that Kings Soul, as alſo for
ſe of his own Fathers and Mothers, he
es 24 Acres to *Dunfermlin* lying in the
nds of the Burgh: To which deed *Rich-*
and *Andrew* Biſhops of St. *Andrews* and
tenes are witneſſes, as is *Nicolaus* the de-
eas'd and the then kings Chancellour.

And as the favour of King *Malcolm* to him
s great, ſo it was no ways leſſened by that

great

great Prince King *William* his Brother, a
Succeſſor in the Throne, who conferr'd
ſpect upon him due to his Age, Office, Me
and Services; in whoſe Court he was m
conſiderable, and a conſtant Sharer in his m
important Affairs: For the firſt 12 years
his Reign, dureing which ſpace (generall
ſpeaking) he is a witneſs to the tract of th
Kings Charters, at ſeveral places and differe
dates; in which he is deſign'd *Walterus fili
Alani dapifer meus*, & is frequently, as are h
Succeſſors, his Son *Alan* and his Grand-Chi
Walter, placed in order next to the Clergie a
Chancellour, and before the Earls and oth
greateſt men of thoſe times.

Altho' the Court and Camp were the Sta
whereon he acted the part of a Loyal Subje
and a good Countrey-man, yet now findi
Age, and its natural conſequences approachi
he gave attendance rarely and only on choi
occaſions: making his preſence matter of c
vility to the one, and of abſolute neceſſity t
the other.

Therefore on the main he applied himſe
to ſuch works of Piety, as that Age though
moſt religious: He was at great expence i
contributing to, and at no leſs pains to encou
rage the finiſhing the noble ſtructures of th
Church and Abbay of *Paſlay*: He gave to h
Abbot and Religious of *Melroſs*, the Land
of *Edmundeſtoun*, alſo the large Tract of Lan
called *Makelin*, *&c.* likeways the Lands an

Schele

nieles on the North-side of the water of *Air*,
d not only the liberty of fishing in these
unds in that River, but also the benefit of
e of three Nets at the mouth thereof, more-
er the whole Pasturage (& one carucate of
oured-land) of his Forrest limited by *Du-*
glas, *Lesmahagu* and *Glengevel*, *&c*, All in
e Shire of *Air*. In which Grant King *David*,
rl *Henry* his Son, *Malcolm* the 4*th*, King
illiam, Earl *David* and his own Ancestors
d Successors are remembered with a singu-
tenderness and respect; he also gives to the
bot and Religious of *Kelso*, Lands near the
rgh of *Roxburgh*, an Acre in *Molle*, and two
rcels of Land in *Ranfrew*. But to conde-
nd to such Particulars, would be to make a
vieu of the Registers of the most part of the
beys in this Kingdom, to whom he was a
nefactor, altho' this would show his Bounty,
d in some measure the extent and greatness
his Estate, yet it would swell this Work
ove its designed Proportion.

Thus he liv'd an illustrious Example of
ety and Vertue, in the uninterrupted Favour
three Wise and Valiant Kings; And was an
rnament to the Court in times of Peace, and
faithfull Support to the Crown in time of
ar; and however equall'd, not excell'd by
s Contemporaries. And being arriv'd at the
ge of 71, and spent through Fatigues in the
rvices of his King and Countrey, he pay'd
s last Debt to Nature in 1177, the thriteenth

of the Reign of King *William*, surnamed the *Lyon*, having survived his Father *Alan* 2[illegible] years, and was interr'd in the Abbay Church of *Paslay*, before the High Altar, leaveing Issue by his Wife *Eschina de Molla*, Heiress of the Lands of *Moll* in the Sheriſdom of *Roxburgh*,

1. *Alan*, of whom in the next Chapter.

2. *Walter*, whose Son *William* is deſigned about 1185, in Charters to the Abbay of *Melroſs*, *Wilielmus Filius Walteri, Nepos Alani Dapiferi.*

3. *Margaret*, mentioned in the Chartulary of *Paslay*.

ALAN

SECOND of that name and 4th Hereditary Lord *Stewart* of *Scotland*, Son and Heir of *walter*, was Born in 1140, in the 16th of *David* the 1. In his Education he had the Advantages of the Example and instruction of a wiſe Parent to form his mind in virtuous habits & Principles. In 1164 in the 24th of his Age, the 12th of *Malcolm* the 4th he aſſiſted his Father *Walter*, in the memorable over-throw of the Notable Rebel *Somerled*, as is before related in its proper place. During his Fathers Life, he is deſigned in Charters, *Alanus Filius Walteri Dapifer*, upon whose Death in 1178 he Succeeded

eeded him, and always after in the Grants f King *William*, of others, & of his own, he s design'd †. *Alanus Filius Walteri Dapifer eus*, And *Alanus Filius Walteri Dapifer egis Scotorum*: he confirm'd all those Grants of his Father to the Abbeys of *Mel-ſs* and *Paslay*, *&c.* he gave to *God*, St. *lary*, St. *Benedict*, and the Religious of *mpre*, of the *Ciſterian* Order, one compleat oft in his Burgh of *Rinfreu*, Adjacent to he Church yard, and the liberty of one let for fiſhing Salmon in *Cluyd*, which eed reſpects the Souls of King *David* 1*ſt*. arl *Henry* his Son, and *Malcolm* the 4*th* is Grand Child, and the Souls of the Gran-er, and his Anceſtours and Succeſſours: al-o he gave and claim quitted, in pure Alms, o the Religious of *Melroſs*, a Paſturage on he weſt ſide of *Ledre*: likeways the Lands t *Baremor* and *Gedene-h*, which they held f *Richard Walois*. Moreover he Dotes an *nnual* Summ of Money, payable always t *Pentecoſt*, out of his Lands in the Vil-age of *Thirlſtane*, to buy Wax to be Light at he Altar of St. *Mary* in *Melroſs*.

In 1190, he gave to the Abbot and Reli-ious of *Keiſo*, many Lands lying in the Ba-rony

†: Boetius, *hath moſt unaccountably paſſed over this* Alan *in ſilence, and left him out of the Line.*

rony of *Innerwick*, inwhich year he imitated the example of his Grand-Father *Alan*, and was Sign'd with the Croſs, and was one of thoſe Religious Worthies who attended *Philip* King of *France*, who with *Richard* King of *England* &c. were engaged in a Holy War againſt the *Turks*, and was at the Siege and taking of *Ptolemais*, in the Month of *July* 1191, and having paſſed through innumerable dangers, he returned home from this melancholy Expedition, which although it produced nothing but disappointments yet the Intention and Interpriſe merited Praiſe.

In 1197 a difference breaking out betwixt the Vaſſals and Tenants in the Kings Property, in the Countrey of *Murray*, on the matter of Boundaries, and powerful and factious men of the Nighbourhood, inſtigated by *Harald* Earl of *Catnes*, *Orknay*, and *Hetland*, who clandeſtinely ſent them Auxiliaries, headed by his Sons *Roderick* and *Torſin*, two inſolent Youths: to inquire into this matter, and to compoſe affairs, *Alan*, Son of *Walter* Lord great *Stewart* to the King, was ſent, who tryed all the Arts of Wiſdom and Experience to bring things to an accomodation, but in vain; therefore he had recourſe to other meaſures, and ſet up the Royal Standart at the Town of *Forreſs*, which was flock'd to by all the Loyal Subjects in the nighbouring Countreys, making up a body

of

hoice Troops, which he led on, to find the Rebells, who were compleating their parations at *Inverneſs*, near to which ce he bravely attacked them, killed *Ro-ick* their General, Son to the Earl *ald*, with his own hand; diſordered, de-ed and put to flight thoſe impudent in-ers of the Patrimony of the Crown, and s accompliſhed by the Force of courage the Sword which he could not effect by dence and gentler Methods, by which ns Earl *Harald* was ſo humbled that he e his Son *Torſin* a hoſtage for his better aviour.

nd this ſeems to be the laſt conſiderable ene that this great man acted; The re-ning part of his life having produced no aordinary Occaſions. He was by all that be concluded upon from Antient and er'd fragments, moſt Religious according he times, as his Mortifications to Abbeys his adventures in the Holy-War do ſuf-ntly witneſs, and wiſe, loyal & couragi-, honoured by his Prince, eſteemed by fellow ſubjects, and dyed loved and La-ted by both in 1204, in the 40*th* of the n of *William* Sur-named the *Lyon*, in 64 of his Age, and ſurvived his Father *ter* 26 years, and was interred in the *ey* Church of leaving Iſſue by *a* Daughter to *Morgund* Earl of *Marr*, *Walter*, of whom in the next Chapter.

WALTER

WALTER

THIRD of the name of *Walter*, and Hereditary Lord Great Stewar *Scotland*, Son and Heir to *A* Stewart to *William* Sur-named the *Lyon*, Born in 1173, in the 8*th* year of that Re and Succeeded his Father in 1204, in 40 of the abovementioned King, he designes himself in Charters *Walterus Fi Alani filii Walteri Dapifer Regis Scocie*, afterwards *Walterus Filius Alani Seneſcal & Seneſcallus Domini Regis Scocie*, which ter designation he seems to have adher from 1214. In the first of *Alexander* second, and for ever after he laid aside word *Dapifer*, and appears plainly to the first of this Line, who imposed Se *callus* orStewart as Sur-name on his yo er Children, which was before restricte the Office, and only given to the Repre rative of the Line. This is that Wa Stewart of *Scotland*, whom our Histor design of *Dundonald*: he confirm'd all t Grants of his Ancestours to the Abba *Melros*, *Paslay* and *Kelso*, &c. And them additional Donations of Chur Milns, Forrests and Woods, with relaxat & new priveleges, &c. in his Lands of *I wick*, *Aldemstoun*, *Edenham*, *Machlin*, *Mol*

gardes

deſwode, *Birkenſide*, *Kyle* and *Renfrew*, , excepting an *annual Reddend* of twenty ling and two pair of Boots from the Ab- and Monks of *Kelſo*, for new grants of ds in the Barony of *Innerwicke*: he ways gives to the Religious of *Balmer- ch*, one Aiker of Land in the Burgh of *b*, and is a great Benefactor to many vents and Biſhop's Sees, in which Char- he expreſſeth a particular concern and erneſs for the Soul of his Soveraign *William*, his Own, and that of his e *Beatrix*, and theſe of all his Anceſ- s and Succeſſours, and Friends and Re- ons.

n 1230 At St. *Andrews*, on St. *Bartho.* ws Day, *Auguſt* 24*th*, being the Anniver- Feaſt of the Birth of *Alexander* the Se- d, and the 16*th* of his Reign, that King ut a diſtinguiſhing mark of his favour n our *Walter* Great Stewart of the Crown, to reward his merits and Services, So- nly inveſted him Lord Juſticiar of *Scot- d*, and in Charters after this Date he is ays deſign'd, *Walterus Filius Alani Se- allus & Juſticiarius Scotiæ*, which ho- rable and weighty Poſt he continued in his Death, and managed it with great ciency and commendation.

n 1224, *Alan de Galweya* Lord of *Gal- ay*, Lord High Conſtable of *Scotland*, g left his ample Poſſeſſions in *Scotland*

and

and *England* to his 3 Daughters, 1. *Helen* Wi
to *Roger de Quincie* Earl of *Wincheſter* 2. De
vorgal, to *John Baliol* Lord of *Bernard Caſtle*
Chriſtian Married to *William de Fortibus* E
of *Albemarle*, which partitions ſo irritated *Th*
mas call'd *Thomas Mac du Alan*, Baſtard Son
the before expreſs'd Lord *Alan*, that in 12
having made of his Party *Olaue* King of *M*
his Father in Law, & one *Gildroth* a popul
& active fellow his chief Aſſociats, wroug
upon the male-contented inhabitants to
dreſs *Alexander* the 2*d* King of *Scots*, th
the great Lordſhip of *Galloway* ſhould rat
be confer'd upon him and remain intire, th
be divided & diſpoſed to three Females a
their Husbands ſtrangers, both againſt
intereſt of that Countrey in particular, a
of the Crown of *Scotland* in general, b
that juſt and wiſe King refuſed to act a
thing in prejudice of the rightful Heires,
that the Baſtard *Thomas* and his confeder
ſtormed to that degree, that he uſurped
Title and Poſſeſſions of *Galloway*, and
ſayed to maintain by Rebellion, which
could not do by favour and juſtice.

Againſt whom the King himſelf in Per
Marches, attended with an Army of the m
Noble & conſiderable of his Subjects, of wh
were *Walter* Lord High Stewart, *Makinsag*
alias Ferchard Earl of *Roſs*, & Sir *Archib*
Dugieſs, who finding the Rebells compl
ten Thouſand men ſtrengthned & encoura

y Aliances and obſtinacy, well provided
nd placed on moſt advantageous ground for
tuation, and not to be attacked without
ry apparent loſſes: & in this exigent while
e King with one part of the Army face'd
e Rebels, the three named Generals led on
other on the Rere of the Enemy, unawares,
d forced them to ſubmit to the neceſſities
Death, Flight or ſurrender: the one half
the Mutineers being killed in the field
dChaſe, the reſt of the headleſs multitude
d Ropes about their necks, & haſted to the
yal Camp, crying Mercy, Mercy, which
ey obtained. *Thomas* and *Gildroth* eſcaped
Ireland, reſolving on the firſt opportunity
act another Scene of Trouble. The King
urning from this Expedition, left *Walter*
myn Earl of *Monteth* to compoſe and pre-
nt diſorders, who found no buſineſs requi-
ng a neceſſity of his preſence long in theſe
rts, yet in his abſence the two Arch-rebels,
omas & *Gildroth*, return'd with ſtrong Re-
forcements, accompanyed with a petty *I-*
b Kings Son & his followers, who to inflame
eir Courage with Rage & all extremes burnt
eir Ships. To guard againſt the grouth of
eir Attempts, *Walter* Lord High Stew-
t, and *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar* were orde-
d with ſufficient Troops, who managed
fairs ſo wiſely, that they diſcouraged ſome
the Inhabitants to enter in a new Rebel-
on, on the Arguments of late, but dear

bought Experience and impending Justic
and by the like methods, others who ha
joined the Enemies, were so terrifyed, th
they deserted and returned to their Dut
Thomas and *Gildroth* finding themselves na
rowly watch'd & hemm'd in on all quarte
and their hopes blasted, yielded themselv
to Royal Clemency, & obtained more favo
than could have been expected, being fi
Imprisoned and then Pardoned, though n
ver trusted, leaving the poor straggling *Ir*
to shift for themselves, abandoned by Fo
tune, and an easy Prey to any who had
mind to knock them on the Head; wh
were miserably insulted over and cut off b
the Citizens of *Glasgow*, with whose trag
cal Fate I conclude this Story.

About 3 years after this, upon the fourt
day of *March*, $123\frac{8}{9}$, *Joane*, Queen to *Alex*
ander the second, and Daughter to *Joh*
Kings of *Scotland* and *England*, Deceasin
at *London* without Issue, his Majesty wa
importuned by the joint and most earnes
Addresses of his Subjects, for the preserva
tion of the Royal Line in his own Person
to enter again in a Married state, which h
so far condescended to, that he sent *Walter*
his Lord Great Stewart, his Ambassadour to
France, to treat on that Subject with *Inger*
lam Lord of *Coucy*: the excellent Parts, ad-
mirable Beauty and Birth of whose Daugh-
ter *Mary*, Fame had proclaimed Worthy of

oyal Bed; which meſſage, it ſeems, he harged like another faithful *Eliezer* of *maſcus*. Having managed that affair h that Prudence, Diſpatch and Succeſs, t he made his Maſter King *Alexander*, a ppy Bridegroom, whoſe Solemn Nuptials re performed with that incomparable dy, at *Roxburgh*, on the Feaſt of *Pente-*, *Anno* 1239, in preſence of his Nobles, many Forreign Grandees, to the Uni-ſal Joy of his People, having been a Wi-wer only two Months, and days. Thus this excellent Patriot, having over-me the Difficulties, and ſuſtained the eight of ſeveral eminent Characters, in ich he ſhowed himſelf, a faithful Stew- of the Revenues of the Croun, a diſcer-ng and exact Judge, a wary and Valiant neral, a wiſe Councellour, and a compleat urtier, Deceaſed *Anno* 1241, Aged 68, the 27*th* of *Alexander* the Second, and rvived his Father *Alan* almoſt 28 years, d was Interred in the Abbey Church of *ſlay*, before the High Altar, leaving Iſſue *Beatrix* Daughter to *Gillichriſt* Earl of *gus*,

1. *Alexander*, of whom in the next Chap-.

2. *John*, Signed with the Croſs and kill'd the taking of *Damiata* in *Egypt* in *Africa*, 249, and dyed without Iſſue. Yet ſome iſtories place his Death in 1270, in *Afri-*.

3.

3. *Walter*, alſo Signed with the Croſs i
1248, who is firſt deſign'd in Charters W
terus Seneſcallus Filius Walteri Seneſcal
Scotie, and afterward *Walterus Seneſcallu*
Comes de Monteth, of whom in the Appen
dix to this Chapter: ſome of whoſe Action
by a palpable Chronological errour are at
tributed to his Father, by *Hector Boetiu*
and his followers, ſeven years after his Fa
ther's Deceaſe.

4. *William*, mentioned in ſome Charter
as a witneſs; of whoſe Iſſue there is no a
count. Our Hiſtorians and Genealogiſt
&c. have foiſted in a *Robert*, another So
of this *Walter*, and make him Anceſtour
Darnly and *Lenox*, but without ground,
ſhall appear in the Appendix to the ne
Chapter.

5. *Beatrix*, Married to *Maldwine* Ea
of *Lenox*, and had Iſſue.

6. *Chriſtian*, 2*d* Wife to *Patrick*, 5*th* i
the Line, Earl of *Dunbar*, and had Iſſue.

7. *Margaret*, Eſpouſed to *Neel* de *Gall*
way alias Carrick, ſecond Earl of *Carrick*, an
had Iſſue.

n APPENDIX to the foregoing Chapter

OF

Walter Stewart Earl of *Monteth, &c,*

WALTER STEWART Earl of *Monteth,* was Third Son to *Walter,* d Brother to *Alexander* Great Stewards of *tland,* and was Born about 122-, the of the Reign of *Alexander* the Second, d *Anno* 1248 *April* 15*th,* at *Berwick,* he deſigned *Walterus Filius Walteri Seneſcal-* n a Charter by *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar,* nfirming that Grant to the Abbot and nvent of *Melroſs,* of the Lands of *Pitcil-ouch,* by Mr. *William Greenlaw,* in which ar he was ſigned with the Croſs, and with Brother *Alexander* Lord Great Stewart *Scotland,* the Earl of *Dunbar,* Sir *Willi-* *Duglas,* and Sir *David Lyndſay* of *awfurd,* and ſeveral *Scotiſh* Gentlemen, ended *Lewis* the Ninth, King of *France* in Expedition in the Holy war. in 125-- was one of theſe Loyal Gentlemen who hered firmly to the Intereſt of *Alexander* Third, when *Walter Cumyn* Earl of *onteth* and his Aſſociats, after a moſt in-ent manner, had made that King and his

his Queen Priſoners, and uſurped Autho-
rity, and abus'd the Government, under ſpe-
cious pretences. In a Charter Dated at *Pa-
ſleth*, *March* 15*th* 126$\frac{2}{3}$, he is deſign'd *Wal-
terus Seneſcallus Comes de Monteth*, an
then gets from *Duſgal* Son of *Suvyn*, th
Lands of *Schyphynche &c.* and *Keiſliſhet*
in the Weſt of *Tarberth* and *Bellilach* i
Grolſtyr. In 1262, *Auguſt* 3*d.* he aide
King *Alexander* the Third at the Battell
the *Largis* in *Cuningham*, againſt *Ha*
King of *Noroway*, and was in the Rig
Wing of the Army, led on by his Broth
Alexander Lord High Stewart of *Scotla*
who was the firſt who forced the Enem
to loſe Ground, and then turn their bac
and was the chief Author in obtaining
glorious Victory.

April 19, in 1285 at *Scone*, being t
16*th* day after *Eaſter*, *William Cumyn*
Laucht, Brother to *John* Lord of *Badzeno*
and *Dalſwintoun*, claim'd the whole Ea
dom of *Monteith*, from our *Walter Stewa*
upon ſome unexpreſs'd Cauſes, before Ki
Alexander, in a frequent Aſſembly of h
Council, (for the very Name of Parliame
was then unknown, & is not to be found
any Authentick Record, before the Reign
John Baliol,) who determined the Title a
one half of the Earldom, in favour of W
ter Stewart, and the other part to Willia
Cumyn.

In 1286, *September* the 20*th*. at *Turn-*
rie in *Carrick*, he and his Sons *Alexan-*
r and *John* are members, of a Solemn
mpact of mutual adherence, betwixt ſe-
ral Noble perſons, as at more length relat-
in our account of his Nephew, *James*
rd High Stewart of *Scotland*.

In 1291, he is one of the Arbitrators or
ditors in the Competition for the Croun,
wixt *John Baliol* Lord of *Galloway*, and
bert Brus Sur-named the Noble Lord of
nandale. And upon *Edward* the firſt King
Englands Deciſion in favour of the for-
r, he had the misfortune to be highly
Favour with that ſenſeleſs King *John*,
made a conſiderable figure in all the
lick Tranſactions in the beginning of
Reign.

n 129$\frac{5}{6}$, though arrived at the Age of
he with *Malis* Earl of *Strathern*, *Do-*
d Earl of *Mar*, *John Strabolgy* Earl of
ol, *Malcolm* Earl of *Lenox*, *William* Earl
Roſs, *John Cumyn* Earl of *Buchan*, and
n Cumyn Senior Lord *Badzenoch*, ente-
England, ravag'd *Cumberland* and Beſieg-
Carliſle, to revenge the injuries done to
land & her Independency, by *Edward* the
, Sur-named *Longſhanks* King of *England*,
returning was at the Battel of *Dunbar* in
abovementioned year, & notwithſtanding
ng to the Caſtle, and ſurrendering him-
upon a Siege on honourable conditions,

yet

yet he was moſt inhumanly Condemned
Death, by King *Edward*'s Order, and ſuffer
accordingly, without regard to his Ag
Character, or the Faith and Honour of
King, or at leaſt his Lieutenants who R
preſented him, whoſe ſtipulations ought
have been Sacredly obſerved; but that P
litick, Ambitious and Cruel Prince, was
dextrous, fruitful and cunning in mintin
diſtinctions, that he fell upon ways a
means to diſſolve the moſt inviolable ty
and turn them to an other Language, Sen
and Party.

This *Walter Stewart* Earl of *Monte*
was put to Death in the *76th* year of h
Age, in 1296, in the *4th*, and I may ſa
the laſt year of the Reign of *John Baliol*
unworthy memory.

We have no expreſs account of his Wi
but by the moſt probable inferences ſ
was the eldeſt Daughter and Co-heireſs
Walter Cumyn Earl of *Monteth*, and in h
Right he Succeeded to the Honours a
a part of the Eſtate of his Father in Law
his Iſſue were the before named,

1. *Alexander*, of whom below, who
1292, * is deſign'd *Alexander de Monte*
Filius Comitis de Monteth. And

2. *Joh*

* *Fœdera Tom.* 2. *P.* 567

2. *John*, who in 1297, || is design-
d *Johannes de Monteth Frater Comi-*
de Monteth, So it is clear that these
o Gentlemen have assumed the † Sur-
me of *Monteth*, seeing by a menti-
ed and sufficient Authority, *Walter Stew-*
is Earl of *Monteth* in 1286, and then
th Sons, *Alexander* and *John*; and from
is date to 1296, frequent mention is made
Walter Earl of *Monteth*, and *Alexan-*
r his Son, in *Prynn*'s History of Papal U-
rpations, and in the *Fœdera &c Anglia.*
nd in that above expres'd year 1296, in
e forecited Author *Prynn*, *Alexander* is
arl of *Monteth*, and in the *Fœdera Tom.*
Page 782. *Anno* 1297. ---- *Johanes de*
Monteth is designed *Frater Comitis de* Mon-
eth, which I presume makes good the asser-
ion that they were *Stewarts* by Blood, and
Monteths by Surname.

Alexander de Monteth, Eldest Son and
Heir to *Walter Stewart* Earl of *Monteth* is
ne of the parties with his Father, &c. of the
bovementioned Solemn Compact *&c.* *Ano*
no 1286 * His said Father, he and his Wife

G Ma-

|| *Fœdera Tom.* 2. P. 782.

† *These Remarks say much to prove the whole Sur-name of* Monteth, *to be Originally of the Lord Stewarts Family.*

* *Ex lib. Char. Ja.* 4ti.

Matilda make Donations for a Burying place in the Abbey of *Camskeneth*, and in 1292, he is design'd *Alexander de Monteth filius Comitis de Monteth.* In 1296, † *Prynne* ranks him with others in that concuss' Bond, commonly called *Ragmans Roll*, Extorted by *Edward* the 1st, from the most considerable of the *Scotish* Nation, & designes him *Alisaundre Counte de Meneteth.* The Issue of this Earl *Alexander*, if Observation fail not, were,

1. *Alan*, and
2. *Murdac* } of whom below.

‖ 3. *Alexander de Monteth* of whom *Ruskie.*

Alan Earl of *Monteth*, was early in the interest of *Robert* the first, in 1306, and taken by the *English* * carried Prisoner to *England*, Forfaulted and his Estate given to † An thereafter dyed, leaving, it seems, a Son and a Daughter, *Mary*, both under Age, which I presume was the reason that *John de Monteth* (most probably Uncle to this Earl *Alan*) was designed *Custos Comitatus de Monteth*, in *Anno* 1320, in that famous Letter to the Pope from the great men, &c.

† *Hist. Pap. Usurpations Page* 653.
‖ *Dalrymple P.* 392.
* *Fœdera*, &c. *Tom.* 2. † *Dugdale.*

f *Scotland*: and Earl *Alans* Son, Earl of *Monteth*, dying without Iſſue, the Eſtate nd Honours have fallen to *Murdack*, whom have ſuppoſed to have been Brother to arl *Alan*, and if ſo, a Minor at his Bro- ers Death, otherways he would have been is Sons Tutor. in the expreſs'd year 1320, nd perhaps long before,

Murdacus Earl of *Monteth*, *circiter Ann.* 330, gives *Marie de Monteth conſanguinie e, filie unice quondam Alani Comitis de Monteth, terras de Aberfoyl Drongary, Buch. bliven, Cumlacht & Buchapill & decem ercat: terræ quæ vocatur Cath-leine Muſchet.*

This Earl *Murdac*, was taken Priſoner y *Edward Baliol* at *Duplyn* in 133. --- and lled at

His Succeſſor in the Earldom, was Sir *ohn Graham*, moſt probably of *Abercorn*) r in many † Charters, in the Reign of *avid* the ſecond, *John Graham* is deſigned of *bercorn* in the year 1340 And *Annis* 1341 nd 1342, *Johannes de Grahan Comes de Monteth* is mentioned. This Earl *John* as taken at the Battell of *Durham*, *October* he 17*th*. 1346. and by the order of *Edward* he third, was hang'd as was *Duncan* the cth, and laſt Lineal Earl of *Fife*. It

† *Ex autogr: penes Comitem de Mortoun & ex regiſtro Chartarum* R. D. 2*di. penes Vilielmum Hamiltoun de Wiſha.*

It is moſt preſumable that the Wife of th
Earl *John Graham*, was Daughter to E
Murdac, and that in her Right he aſſum
the Title, and that his Relict or rath
his Daughter, Married *Robert Stew*
third Son to *Robert* the ſecond, who a
that way Succeeded to the Title and Ea
dom of *Monteth*, and by her was Fath
to the unlucky *Murdoch Stewart* ſeco
Duke of *Albany*, as I have vouch'd in m
account of his Father *Robert Stewart* G
vernour of *Scotland*, who was the firſt th
had the Title of Duke of *Albany*. And ſo
conclude this Appendix to this laſt Chapt
and ſhall go on with the Stock.

* *

ALEXANDER

FIRST of the Name of *Alexander*, and
of this Family, in a direct Line, L
Great Sewart of *Scotland*, was born *A*
1214, in the firſt of King *Alexander* the
In 1248 he join'd *Lewis* the 9*th* in his E
pedition in the Holy War, and upon t
Death of *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar* that ye
at he ſucceedeed him as chief Co
mander of thoſe *Scots*, who were ſign'd wi
the Croſs, and were forward in recoveri
Jeruſalem and *Paleſtine* from the Hands
the Infidels. And in 1255, it appears by t
Acta publica &c. publiſh'd by the induſt

s and learn'd Mr *Rhimer*, that he had the
nour to be one of the Councellours to *A-*
ander the 3*d*. And in 125---with *Patrick*
rl of *Dunbar*. and Sir *William Duglaſs*
d others, faithfully oppoſed the diſloy-
practices of *Walter* and *Alexander Cumyns*
rls of *Monteth* and *Buchan*, and their ad-
rents, who had impudently ſeiz'd on the
rſons of the King and Queen, and uſurped
influence which ſtreamed through the
hole Management in Publick Affairs. 1260
ng *Alexander* and his Queen *Margaret* have-
g made a journey to *London*, and ſhe prove-
g to be with Child, her Father King *Henry*,
r Mother the Queen, and the Nobles of
land, interceded to let her ſtay till her De-
very; which being agreed to, there was a
lemn Deed granted by King *Henry*, to
hich *Richard* King of the *Romans* his Bro-
er was Guarantee, as were ſeveral other
obles. that in Caſe of the Event of our Kings
eath the Child was to be delivered without
ſpute or Cavil, to any three or four of cer-
in Noblemen of *Scotland*, named; in that
rant and among the laſt, though not the
aſt, was *Alexander* Lord Stewart to our
ing, whoſe Hereditary Greatneſs and Poſt, his
ove to his Sovereign & Countrey, and his In-
ependence on foreign Influence, renderd him
s conſiderable as any. *Anno* 1263. *Auguſt*
. at *Largis* in *Cuningham*, he had the chief
Command of the Right Wing of the *Scots*

Army

Army, and with irresistable Magnanimity a
Courage, kill'd many of the Left Wing of t
Norvegians and their *Leader*, separated th
from their Companions, and in great Dis
der drove them to their Ships; and wheeli
about, fell upon the Rere of the Main Body
the Enemy, where *Haco* King of *Norw*
and *Alexander* King of *Scotland* were hard
Heroick Labours, before, as well as now he
true Valour distinguish'd it self that D
Laurels, Death or Flight were the Laws
the Sword, but our *Alexander*, Lord H
Stewart to the King, having his Veins fil
with the Blood of his Ancestour *Banquho*, a
being warm'd with his Example against th
Northern invaders, broke their Measur
confounded and routed their Troops, dispers
their remaining Numbers, and forced Victo
to declare for the *Scots*. *Haco* the forei
Prince, who was puff'd up with a Hope
glorious successes, sustain'd irrecoverable L
ses by the misfortunes of War and Valour
the *Scots*, and was chac'd from the Field, a
with a poor Train of his disconsolate Follo
ers, escaped to his shatter'd Fleet, which
the most part was destroyed by violent Te
pests and Stormes, and he being overcharg
with grief and Sickness, and utterly una
to bear their Miseries and Oppressions, he su
mitted at *Orknay* to the overruling hand of Fa
haveing surviv'd his Disgraces not many da

Thus the *Scots* having valiantly Defend-
themſelves, and Defeated their formi-
le Enemys, Purſued the War, and King
xander Commiſſioned * his Lord High
wart, to reduce any in the Weſtern *Iſles*,
o were not in his Intereſt, which he ef-
ually accompliſhed, and alſo invaded
Inhabitants of *Man*, and Subjected them,
ich *Iſland* was made a Pendicle, and an-
ed to the Croun of *Scotland*, and the
wegians wrung'd out of their Royalty
immemorial influence, and at leaſt of the
leſſion of 167 years.

Fame, Honours and Riches, generally
aking are inſeperable Rewards of Merit
Valour, and we muſt neceſſarly ſuppoſe
ſuch an excellent King as *Alexander* the
ird, would not be unmindful of the He-
ck and great ſervices of ſuch a Subject
Patriot.

It was in this year, *viz.* 1263, and in
vember 30*th*, that he got a Charter from
expreſſed King, of the Barony of *Gar-*
now in the Stewartry of *Kircudbright*,
which

---

* *The continuator of* Fordons *Chronicle af-*
s Alexander *Lord Stewart of* Scotland
killed in the above Battel, but the con-
y is evident, by ſeveral ſubſequent par-
lars.

which Lands were convey'd to his Secon
Son *John*, and his Posterity, in which Li
they have all along continued, as I am hop
ful shall be cleared sufficiently in my
count of the *Stewarts* Barons of *Garleys* a
Earls of *Galloway*, which abovemention
Original Evident was in the Hands of
late *Alexander*, the Third Earl of that No
Race, and was for some Months in the C
stody of *John Stewart* of *Phisgil* a Cade
that Family, a Gentleman of good Jud
ment and Observation, who from his N
and Knowledge, above 15 years ago, and
all Occasions frequently since, attested
Relation to my self.]

These Storms and their threatning C
sequences being overpast, and the Cr
having recovered several of her Antient
pendages; the excellent King and
whole Nation, on these Successes, were
posed to breath the Comforts of Peace,
all after their own ways to express t
various affections to the goodness of Pr
dence, to their Titular St. *Andrew*, &c
to good Humour and mutual Intertainme

During these Intervals, our Lord G
Stewart imploy'd himself in the concer
his Family and Friends, and in the a
of his Estate and Post: And in acts of P
followed the Example of his Progenito

He gave to the Chanons of *Dryburgh*,
St. *Mungo's* Church in *Lanark*, an An

five ſhillings and eight pence for main-
ning Lights in the great Church and
apel of the named Burgh, in which
ident he deſigns himſelf *Alexander Regis*
otorum Seneſcallus.

He gave many Charters confirming the
mer Deeds of his Father *Walter*, and his
ceſtours, to *Paſlay* and other Abbays and
urches; particularly on the Feaſt of the
nunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin, *Anno* 1366
preſence of King *Alexander*, Son to the
ceaſed King of that Name, and alſo before
ny Reverend and Noble Witneſſes, he
ve to the Abbot and Convent of *Melroſs* a
new Grant, ratifying to them the Lands
Baremore and *Godeneth*, which they held
Richard Walyes his Vaſſal, and of all their
eceeding Rights they ſtood poſſeſs'd of,
the Moor of *Carntable*, and Lands of
auchilyn, alſo he claim quitted their won-
d Servitudes, to which they were ty'd by
eir Antecedent Charters, as to compearan-
s at this Court, freedom of Buying and
lling in any Mercats they thought fit,
ithout oppoſition from his Baillies and
eir Servants: likeways he gives them a
mplete Title to the profits of † Forfal-
res, Eſcheats and Amercements in theſe ex-
reſs'd Bounds: moreover ſo many unneceſ-

 ſary

† *Forisfacta* i. e. *Fines*.

ſary exemptions and priviledges, too tedio here to relate: Though this ſhowed his g neroſity greater, yet certainly it leſſened Figure, and was prejudicial to his Intere in that Countrey. In this Charter, which the faireſt that ever paſs'd my hands, he is d ſigned *Alexander Seneſcallus Scotie, fili Walteri Seneſcalli*, the firſt part of whi ſtyle was after this Date uſed by him a his Succeſſors, with an alteration only the Chriſtian Name, when it was not t ſame.

In *Anno* 127$\frac{6}{7}$, *January* the 20*th*, at *Sti ling*, he and his Son and Heir *James*, a Witneſſes to a Charter granted by *Alexa der* the Third, the 27*th* of his Reign, co firming a Deed by *Nigel* the deceaſt Earl *Carryk*, to *Roland Carryk* (and his Hei after him) declaring him chief of h Tribe, and Arbitrator in all Pleas, Differe ces and other Affairs of that Progeny.

In *Anao* 1281. *July* 25*th*, on the Fea of St. *James* the Apoſtle, at *Rokesburgh* c the final agreement of the Matrimonial Con tract betwixt *Margaret* Daughter to *Alex ander* the third, King of *Scotland*, and *E rick* King of *Noroway* by his Proxies, th *Alexander* Lord high Stewart of *Scotlan* is one of the great men of the *Scotiſh* Priv Council, who ſwore for the performance o the Articles agreed upon, as to our King part.

As to his Character, it appears from the
ost rational inferences, that he hath been
e of the greateſt men of theſe times, in this
tion, and that he gave ſufficient Proofs
t he had abilitys and vertues, which
ndered him worthy of his Deſcent and Of-
e: highly eſteemed by his Prince; loved
his Countrey; dear to his Family, Friends
d Neighbours; zealous in the Religion
n in faſhion, and a munificient Patron
the Clergy.

Our writers are not agreed as to the pre-
e time of his Death, ſome placeing it in
e year, and ſome in an other, but by the
ſt proportioned calculation and abate-
nts, (wherein Authors differ) he dyed
no 1283, in the *69th* of his Age, and
d of the Reign of *Alexander* the 3*d* and
s Interred in the Abbay Church of *Paſlay*,
fore the High Altar, having Survived his
ther *Walter* 43 years. His Wife was *Jane*
aughter and Heireſs to *James* Son of *An-*
s *Mac Roddrick* Lord of the Iſle of *Bute*,
eſcended of his own Family. His Iſſue by
r were

1. *James*, of whom in the next Chapter.
2. *John*, of whom in the following Ap-
ndix to this Chapter.
3. *Elizabeth*, Wife to *William* Lord *Du-*
as Knight, Sur-named the *Hardy*.

An APPENDIX, to the foregoing Chapter,

OF

Sir *John Stewart* of *Bonkyll* &c.

HE was Second Son to *Alexander* & Brother to *James* Lord High Stewart of *Scotland* his Birth is placed in 1246 in the 3[illegible] of *Alexander* the 2*d*. his Wife was *Margaret* Daughter and Heireſs to Sir *Alexander Bonkyll* in whoſe Right he became poſſeſs'd of many Lands. In 1286 *September* 20*th* at *Turnbyrrie* in *Carrick*, he is a member of a Solemn compact of mutual adherence betwixt ſeveral Noble Perſons, as at more length related in our Account of his Brother *James* Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*.

In that memorable record call'd *Ragman Roll*, Printed by *Prynn* in his large Hiſtory of Papal Uſurpations, mention is made *May* 15*th* 1296, of Sir *John Stewart* Brother to *James* Lord *Stewart* of *Scotland*, and *August* 20*th* (in the above year) of *John Stewart* of *Jeddeworth*, and of Sir *John Stewart* in the Shires of *Roxburgh* and *Lanark*, but it is moſt preſumeable one man is here expreſſed thrice, the former date reſpecting his

firſt

ſt ſubmiſſion to King *Edward*, and the
ter the Oath impoſed in Parliament on
e Nation in general, and he being owner
Lands in both the mentioned Countreys,
s obliged to ſwear twice, as others did
ſuch circumſtances, as the obſerving rea-
r may notice in the forecited Bond of ho-
ge,

On *Chriſtmaſs* day in 1296 at *Blackhall*,
John Stewart, in preſence of his Brother
mes Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, and of
ny Honourable and Reverend Witneſſes,
ve a Charter to the Abbot and Convent
Melroſs for the honour of St. *Walleve*
bot, and for the health of the Souls of his
ceſtours and Succeſſours, and of himſelf,
Wife *Margaret* and of his Children,
o pound of Wax, to be payed yearly out
his Lands, by him and his *Heirs* at the
ires of *Roxburgh*, for furniſhing one Ta-
for light at the Tomb of the named St.
lleve.

In 1297, he was in conjunction with his
other *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*,
bert Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, Sir *William Wa-*
e and Sir *William Duglas*, who bravely
ay'd to reſtore their Countrey to her An-
nt Rights and Priviledges, and to break
Yokes of King *Edwards* Slavery and op-
ſſion.

Anno 1298, on the indiſpoſition, neceſ-
y or accidental abſence of his Brother, he

headed

headed his Vaſſels and Military Tenan
and that year on in *July* 2
on St. *Mary Magdalens* Day, in that ev
Lamentable Battel of *Falkirk*, (where Ki
Edward diſcharged his outmoſt fury agai
the *Scots*) he acted as Stewart of *Scotla*
and contended with the renouned *Wall*
for leading of the Van-Guard, eſteeming th
although that Great man had extraordina
merits, yet being a Creature of the Peop
making, he ought not to have invaded t
Hereditary Rights and priviledges of t
Lord Great Stewart's Family: and furth
in great Wrath upbraided him to his Fa
compared him to an Owle, which from
Original had begg'd a Feather of every Bi
by which being richly plum'd, he advanc
himſelf above all others: which fatal co
tention together with the Treachery of S
John Cumyn of *Badzenoch* and *Dalſwi*
ton, (who was alſo a third Competitor
that ill timed point of Honour, who wit
out ſtroak of Sword made a ſhamefnl R
treat with ten Thouſand men) aud ſo di
ded the *Scots*, that Sir *John Stewart* and h
Troops ſuſtain'd the whole heat aud weig
of the Engagement at firſt, which made t
Heroick *Wallace* at a diſtance admire h
Courage, and the ſucceſs of his Arms, wh
heart melted for what had paſt, and thre
away prejudices and haſted to his Aid, b
before he could advance to him, he was o
preſs

eſs'd with multitudes, and having per-
m'd wonders he was kill'd, fighting Va-
ntly in defence of his Countrey, as were
o Sir *John Graham* of *Abercorn*, and *Mac-
phus* Grand-Uncle to *Duncan* then Earl
Fife, and many Thouſands of the còm-
n People.

Our *Hiſtories* give great Characters of this
ve Gentleman, as *Valentiſſimus*, *nobiliſſimus*,
tiſſimus, *clariſſimus*, &c. and uninterrupted
dition and common Fame, which are fre-
ently the Echoes of Truth and Merit, do
ficiently confirm their Authorities; for
ng Interred in the Church yard of *Fare-
k*, under a Monument rais'd over him,
ich is yet remaining, it is called the
mb of the Stout *Stewart*, contemporary
h *Wallace*, and killed by the *Engliſh* be-
that Village, in a field of Battel on the
nks of *Carron*.

Some of our former *Hiſtorians*, upon a
poſition that he was Lord High Stewart,
gne him of *Bute*, which was a part of
Patrimony of his elder Brother, and al-
ugh others of late have ſufficiently diſco-
ed him to be only a Branch and not the
k of that Family, yet they admit that
Iſle of *Bute* was his property and deſig-
ion, and on his Death finding it a part
the Lord High Stewarts Lands, they
tended it reverted to the Family: and to
port this groundleſs aſſertion, maintain

he

he dyed without Iſſue, and ſo deprive h
of a numerous off-ſpring, as I preſume
ſhall make out by and by from ſufficient a
thorities and Inferences. But I ſhall f
name his Children, and then prove my A
ſertion, his Iſſue were then,

1. Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkyl*, f
ther to *John* Earl of *Angus* of the Race
Stewart.

2. Sir *Alan Stewart*, of whom the Lo
of *Darnly* Earls and Dukes of *Lenox* a
their ſeveral Cadets.

3. Sir *Walter Stewart*, to whom K
Robert Bruce, gave a Charter of the Baro
of *Dalſwintoun*: as did *John Ranulph* E
of *Murray*, this *Walters* Nephew, give a
ther of the Barony of *Garleys*, from wh
the Earl of *Galloway* by an Heireſs *&c.*

4. Sir *James Stewart*, Anceſtour to
nermeth and *Craighall*: and from *Innerm*
Lorn, *Duriſdeer*, or *Roſyth*: from *Lorn*
Innermeth, the Earls of *Athol* and *Buch*
the *Stewarts* of *Garntully* &c. *Kynard* a
Apin and *Innerdunyng*: from the Earl of
chan is the Earl of *Traquhare* &c.

5. Sir *John Stewart*, of whoſe Iſſue I h
diſcovered nothing from Charters.

6. and 7. Sir *Hugh*, and Sir *Rob*
mentioned by *Hollinſhede* in his Chroni
of *Ireland*, in *Anno* 1318, whoſe then
iſtence I am not to defend.

3. *Iſobel*, Wife to *Thomas Ranulph* the mous Earl of *Murray*, who got with her Barony of *Garlys* (then in *Drumfriſe* re, but now in the Stewartry of *Kirk-bright*, being alſo a diſtinct Stewartry it ſelf,) which his Son *John* gave to his ncle Sir *Walter Stewart* as is above rela-

And to prove what is above advanced, I it from the moſt preſumeable reaſons that ſubject requires.

And firſt, an Antient Genealogical frag-nt of the *Duglaſſes* accounts, that *Willi-* the *Hardy*, Lord *Duglas*, had to Wife, *zabeth*, Daughter to *Alaxander* Lord gh Stewart of *Scotland*: and by her had ue, the good Lord *James* much famed in iſtory: and then the exact and moſt judi-ous Mr. *John Barbour*, in his excellent ook of the Life of King *Robert* the firſt, lateing, in *Page* 154, that Sir *Thomas Ran-ll* and Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkill*, ere taken Priſoners by Lord *James* Du-*las*, writes expreſsly, that the ſaid Sir *Alex-nder* was Son to the above Lord *James*'s *me*, *i. e.* Uncle.

And again, in Original Charters, *James* ord *Duglas* is deſigned *Cognatus* to *Walter* ord Stewart of *Scotland*, and the above ob-rving Author, in *Page* 189, writes they ere Couſines in neer degree: ſo by this it ppears that *Walter* Lord *Stewart* of *Scot-*

land, Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkyl*, a
James Lord *Duglas* were Couſin Germa
and Sons to *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotla*
Sir *John Stewart* of *Bonkyl* and *Elizabe*
Stewart, who were all three Children
Alexander Lord High Stewart of *Scotla*
Alſo *John Stewart* Earl of *Angus* is deſig
likeways Lord *Buncle* and *Abernethy*, [
Charta Terrarum de Blainerne, the firſt T
he had by Creation, the 2*d* by his Fat
Sir *Alexander*, and the 3*d* by his Wife *M*
garet Abernethy, Daughter and Coheireſs
Alexander Lord *Abernethy*. This Earl *J*
is in 1340 deſign'd Nephew, by *Thomas*
nalph Earl of *Murray*, in his Charter to h
of the reverſion of the Barony of *Morth*
toun and *Longfarmacus*, which deſignat
he gave him, having Married his Aunt *J*
bel, as ſhall be furthwith cleared. This E
John dyed in 1331 according to the E
certis of the *Scotichronicon*, and there
could not be that *John Stewart* killed
Halidonhill, in 1333. His Iſſue were *Tho*
Earl of *Angus*, whoſe Wife was *Marg*
Saintclare, Daughter to Sir *William* Saintcl
of *Roſlyn*, and by her had *Thomas* Earl
Angus who dyed about 1377, without Iſſu
and *Margaret*, firſt Married to *Thomas* E
of *Marr*, but had no Children to him, a
then to *William* firſt Earl of *Duglas*, w
got upon her *George* firſt of that Line, E
of *Angus*. And to proceed *John Ranul*
E

rl of *Murray*, Son to the above Earl *Tho-*
s, gives to his Uncle *Walter Stewart*, a
arter of the Barony of *Garleys*, by which
s evident, that seeing *Isobel* was Aunt to
n Earl of *Angus*, and her Son *John* Earl
Murray was Nephew to Sir *Walter* Stew-
of *Garleys*, then *Isobel* Counteſs of *Mur-*
was ſiſter to Sir *Alexander Stewart* of
nkil, and to Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Gar-*
:But further, *Holinſhed* in his Chronicle
Ireland, in *Anno* 1318, mentions Sir *Wal.*
Stewart as Brother to Sir *Alan Stewart.*
d in a Roll of *Robert* the firſt, there is a
arter to Sir *Alan Stewart* of the Lands of
egern, which are well known to have
en a part of the Eſtate of that great Fa-
ly of the *Stewarts*, at different times de-
ned of *Tarboltoun*, *Cruxton Darnly* and
nox: So this fairly proves who were An-
ſtours to the Earls of *Angus*, *Lenox* and
*llowa*y, and that they were Brethren.
d moreover, both the *Engliſh* and *Scots*
ſtories account that *Alan*, *James* and *John*
ewarts were Brethren and killed at *Hali-*
wnhill, *Anno* 1333, but they commit a
ois, ſenſeleſs and unchronological Blunder,
calling them Sons to *Walter* Lord High
ewart of *Scotland*, for if they were Sons
Walter the Third of the name, and 5th
that Line in the Office, then in the year
entioned of the above Barrell, reckoning
om the Death of that *Walter* in 1241, the
youngeſt

youngeſt of them was 92 years of Age wh killed, which is not to be maintained by t Laws of probabilities and ordinary facts a Experiences: and if they were Sons to *W ter* the Eighth Lord High Stewart & four of that Chriſtian name, then the eldeſt them at the Battel of *Halidounhill*, could n by any juſt calcul, be above 15 years of Ag ſeeing *Majory Bruce* Daughter to Ki *Robert* the firſt, and firſt Wife to this *W ter* Lord Stewart, dyed in 1318, whoſe onl Son *Robert*, afterwards King *Robert* the Se cond, was cut from her Womb on Dea Bed, and in the Operation received a Sca in one of his Eyes, which proved incurable for which he was nick-named *Robert* bleir Eye. So by what is advanced it will b found that they could not be the Sons t this *Walter* Lord Stewart, who himſelf dy ed in the flour of his Age in 1327, [*excerp ta e Scoti Chronico*] 6 years only before they were kill'd.

And that the perſons mentioned were Children to Sir *John Stewart* of *Bonkill*, may be more Illuſtrated, There is a Charter in a Roll of *Robert* the firſt, of the Lands of *Penſtoun* and *Warwykhill* in the Barony of *Cuninghame*, to *James Stewart* Son to the Deceaſt Sir *John Stewart*, ſo it is moſt pre- ſumeable this *James* muſt be one of the three Brethren killed at *Hallidounhill*, in 1333, ſeeing the only other *James Stewart* menti-

oned

d about that time, is deſign'd Brother
he Deceas'd *Walter* Stewart of *Scotland*,
by the Chartulary of *Paſlay* is alive in
6 (three years after the other *James*
wart was Dead) and by all that can be
err'd, dy'd without Iſſue, for *Robert*
firſt on the Reſignation of *Alexander*
ygnes, gives to *James Stewart* Brother to
lter Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, and to *Ag-*
his Wife, the Barony of *Duriſdeer* in
Shire of *Drumfries*, which in caſe he
d without Iſſue was to return to the Re-
ner or his Heirs, who or his ſucceſſor is
gn'd *Alexander Meygnes* of *Redhall* and
es to *Robert Stewart* of *Schanbothy* and
ermeth, the expreſs'd Barony of *Duriſdeer*,
ich Deed is Confirm'd by *Robert* the 2*d*
his Charter dated at *Perth*, *April* 6*th*,
o 1374. And who were Grand-father,
her, Relations and Succeſſours to this Ro-
, I hope in ſome meaſure ſhall appear
n what follows, and is already ſaid: and
t he was deſcended from *James Stawart*
ho got *Penſton* and *Warwykhill* from
g *Robert* the firſt) Son to Sir *John*
wart, and not from *James Stewart* Bro-
r to *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*,
o Married *Marjory Bruce* Daughter to
ert the firſt.

And firſt I muſt ſuppoſe by what is ad-
ced in my account of *Walter* the 5*th*
d High Stewart of *Scotland*, that at this

time

time the sur-name of *Stewart* could not be
merous: & next that in our Histories conc
ning the affairs of those times, and in Ch
ters in that Period, the two above *Stewa*
both named *James*, are mentioned, as is *Ja*
Lord Stewart who dyed in 1309, and
any other of that sur-name then desig
James's were existent, they no ways fall u
der my consideration or notice.

And then it is already accounted that
Alexander Stewart was design'd of *Bonkyl*
the Reign of King *Robert* the first, and th
about 1330 that *John Stewart* Earl of
gus is Lord of *Boncle*, which Lands all alo
have been possessed by his Successors in Blo
which inferrs him to have been Son to
Alexander Stewart of *Bonkyl* as is prov'd
bove. The Armorial bearing of this E
John, of his Son *Thomas*, and of his Gra
Children, *Thomas* and *Margaret* Earls
Countess of *Angus*, was a *Fesse Cheque* f
mounted of a Bend, Charged with th
Buckles, for the names of *Stewart* and B
kil, which is still a part of the bearing of t
Marquess of *Duglas*, who is Lineal Heir
their Honours and Estate: and these sa
Arms in a lesser Seal, was the Coat of
Alan Stewart, son to the Deceas'd Sir *Ja*
Stewart, which Sir *Alan* designes himse
as said is, and of *Ugli-tre*; and by his Chau
with the above Seal in *Anno* 1377, he g
for onerous Causes the Barony of *Langneu*

the Shire of *Roxburgh*, to Sir *Henry Du-*
s of Lugtoun, and to this Charter his Bro-
er *Robert Stewart* of *Innermeth* is a Wit-
, whose Seal is a *Fes Cheque* within a
rder charg'd with *Buckles*, whose Sons
re *John* and *Robert*: from *John* is *Inner-*
th and *Lorn*, &c. and from *Robert* is *Du-*
deer or *Rosyth*, as shall be clear'd in due
e from the evidents of these Estates and
publick Records, which sameness and affi-
y of Arms, together with what is before
ated, makes plainly Sir *James Stewart* of
estoun Brother to Sir *Alexander Stewart* of
nkyl, and Ancestour to many considerable
milies.

And to prove it is not to be suppos'd that
nes Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, who is to
Treated of in the next Chapter, could be
ther to Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkyl*
d his mentioned *Brethren*, I shall do it
m these following Observations; And
t: *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, son and
ir to *Alexander* Lord Stewart, is early a
ness to his Fathers Charters to the Abbay
Paslay, in the Reign of *Alexander* the 3*d*,
o succeeded to the Crown in *Anno* 1249
d must have been well advanc'd in Age
ore his eldest Son and Successor *Walter*
s born, seeing the exact Mr. *John Barbour*
his *Life of Robert* the first, describing the
ttel of *Banockburn* which happened in
14. Represents *Walter* Stewart of *Scotland*

as young & Beardleſs, ſo that no calculat
will admit Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *B*
kill to be his younger Brother, ſeeing t
Sir *Alexander* had a Son *John* Earl of *An*
in 1330, whoſe Son *Thomas* was Earl of *A*
gus, whoſe Daughter *Margaret* was Mar
before 1370: ſo if Walter who Married *M*
jory Bruce was ſo young in 1314 there w
be ſcarce ſpace of time to 1370, for
younger Brothers Succeſſion, and parti
larly ſeeing *John* Earl of *Angus* is grant
Charters without conſent of Tutors and C
rators, and is Major before 1330, two ye
before he dyed.

And if by ſuch reaſons and conſequen
it be found moſt improbable that *Ja*
Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, could be Anceſt
to the *Stewarts* of *Bonkill*, *Inermeth* or *L*
and *Duriſdeer* or *Roſyth*, &c. then ſu
much leſs could his youngeſt Son *James*
Author to any of them.

And to confirm further what I have
vanced, I ſhall let fall ſome Inſinuat
which although but ſlender will not
ſlighted altogether.

It is, generally ſpeaking, obſerved that
Sons of conſiderable men & mean ones
give their Parents Chriſtian Name to t
eldeſt Children: and therefore preſume
Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkyll* hath b
named after both his Grand-fathers, b
Alexanders, then *John* his Son Earl of A

h had his Name from his Grand-fa-
Sir *John*, kill'd at *Falkirk* in 1298, And
reſt of the Brethren of this Sir *Alexan-*
as *Alan* of whom *Lenox*; *Walter* of whom
loway, &c. *James* of whom *Innermeth*
had all Sons of the name of *John*, as I
l make out in my account of theſe Fami-
and I fully perſwade my ſelf that all the
ient Seals belonging to them will prove
r Deſcent to be from the *Stewarts* of *Boncle*,
er by borders of Buckles, Buckles on
ds, or Bends ſimply charged on the Pater-
Coat of the *Stewarts*, as the *Laws* of
auldry, neceſſity, diſtinction and humour
uired, as in ſome ſort I have condeſcend-
upon.

have ſwell'd this Digreſſion larger than
purpoſe, finding ſome ſo Critical that they
l believe nothing leſs than Demonſtrati-
, and ſo tenacious in placeing the Origins
ome of theſe Families in a remoter Anti-
ty, and in adhering violently to ſome in-
ertent accounts of ſome of our writers.
erefore if theſe above Particulars be ſuf-
ently weigh'd, conſider'd and compar'd
h candour and judgement, I have no doubt
they will ſupport my account and make
itution of a numerous Progeny to the
liant Sir *John Stewart* of *Boncle*, which
hath been robb'd of, by unanſwerable ne-
ct and ſilence.

JAMES

FIRST of the Christian Name of Ja and *7th* of this Line in direct Desce Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*, was El surviveing Son and Heir to *Alexander*, L Great Stewart of the Revenues and Patri ny of the Crown of this Kingdom. He born in or about the year 1243, being the 30*th* of the Reign of King *Alexander* 2*d*.

Distance of Time, Negligence of Writ or latent Records have overshadowed Gentlemans Figure and Circumstances, the first 40 years of his Age, unless it be Witness to many Charters within that Peri one of the latest of which, by the by, is men oned in the preceeding Chapter: and wh ther this silence hath been occasion'd by Absence, in the Holy War, in his Travells in some foreign Expedition, or if he h been scrimp'd and suppress'd by his Fath Greatness and Authority, which must ha discontented him, and made him declineM riage while his Father lived, as many He do in such cases; or if being resolved would not enter on the stage of the wo till his Fathers Death, to act in his Charac as Lord High Stewart (being satisfyed th the Family of which he was the apparent h

presentati

eſentative was in no danger, ſeeing it was engthened with a numerous Iſſue by his unger Brother Sir *John Stewart* of *Bon-*) or for what other cauſes I ſhall not e upon me to conjecture; theſe being thout the Laws of this ſubject, though ei- r of them ſingly or together, might be of me weight in caſes of probability.

But if, as it ſeems, his ſtate was private du- g the time of his Fathers Life, yet that ng ended it was no leſs publick, having 'd up the ſpace of 26 years in conſiderable pacities & differing Scenes, as ſhall be made t from Hiſtories and Records, and particu- ly from the *Fœdera Angliæ* &c. collected th indefatigable induſtry and great judge- nt, by the learned Mr. *Rhymer* who hath ig'd the world with that excellent work. d now after this advertiſement & the for- r ſurmiſes, it is fit and juſt to return to e matter in hand.

Anno 1282 *November* 12*th*, at *Roxburgh*, *exander* Prince of *Scotland*, only Son to *exander* the Third, having wedded Daughter to *Guido* Earl of *Flanders*, t dying, towards the latter end of the next ar, at St. *Andrews*, to the great grief of e King and his People, leaving his diſcon- ate Widow, ſuppoſed to be then con- v'd of a poſthumous Iſſue; the Royal Fa- ly being weakened by this Fatal emergent

and

and affairs having a very troubled a
TheEarls & the greatBarons of theK
conveened at *Scoon*, on the 5*th* of *F*
Anno $128\frac{3}{4}$, the 35*th* of the Kings R
mongſt whom was *James* Lord High
art of *Scotland*, and unanimouſly o
themſelves that if it ſhould ſo fall out
the Kings Death there ſhould be no
ſurviving Iſſue Deſcended of him, o
Deceaſed Son *Alexander*, then and
caſe, they ſhould receive for their
raign and direct Heir, *Margaret* his
child, Daughter to his Deceas'd Da
Margaret by *Eric* King of *Noroway*,
Lawful Iſſue Deſcending from her,
Right to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, t
of *Man*, and all others Iſles appertai
the Crown of *Scotland*, and alſo *Tynd*
Revereth, & in all Laws & Liberties
ing, or that ought to belong to the Ki
of *Scotland*, and to maintain, ſuppo
Defend this with their united Forces,
utmoſt of their power, againſt all th
or can dy.

March 19*th Anno* $128\frac{5}{6}$, that Exe
Prince *Alexander* the Third, in the 4
his Age and 37*th* of his Reign, retu
from ſport to *Dumfermling* to his
and Court, was thrown from his Horſ

† *Rhymers Fœdera Page* 266. *Tom.*

ock on his way Betwixt *Kinghorn* and
rntisland, and dying by the fall, left a dif-
nfolate People, and an Infant Grand-child
argaret his Heir a Soveraign Lady, Queen
Scotland, before she had compleated four
ars of Age.

On this Lamentable Juncture, the Fune-
l Solemnities being over, due to the merits
d memory of an extraordinary Prince, from
most Loyal People, overwhelm'd in fears
d grief, on the 11*th* of *April Anno* 1286, the
th day after the Kings Death, the Estates
Scotland assembled at *Scone* to provide for
e security of the Government, the mutual
terest of the whole Body, by a due executi-
of Laws; & for these ends they choos'd 6
gents, under Queen *Margaret*, whose pow-
was ample and sufficiently great, and for
eir Actings to be accountable to their So-
raign Lady, when she should be of Lawful
ge, and the Estates of the Kingdome, who
an absolute necessity were their constitu-
ts. These Governours were, *William Fraser*
shop of St. *Andrews*, *Robert Wishard* Bishop
Glasgow, *Duncan Macduf* Earl of *Fife*,
exander Cumyn Earl of *Buchan*, and our
mes Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, and Sir
hn Cumyn of *Badenoch* Senior; who, being
ise and just, Pursued the end of Govern-
ent, and their Commission, and distributed
stice impartially, and by a connected
lation, by Interest and Affinity in the

Church

Church and Nobility, charm'd the Go
and awed the Bad to Obedience and Quie

But Oh! all things ſuffer Changes; f
this calm mett ſoon with Interruptions, f
within that very Year of the abovementio
ed Election, *Alexander Cumyn* Earl of B
chan Lord High Conſtable and Juſtice G
neral of *Scotland*, one of the ſix Regents,
perſon of great Wiſdom, Experience a
Authority, dyed of a great Age, whoſe dea
produced ſtrange effects, and inſenſibly
corporated themſelves in ſubſequent in
dents: for his numerous relations, friend
favorites and dependents, either weakn
the Government by their indifferency a
neutrality, or malign'd it through their lo
ſes and diſappointments, which occaſion
contempt in the beginning and tumults
the end: Upon which at *Turnebyrie* in *Ca*
ryk September 20*th*, on the Eve of St. *M*
thew the Apoſtle *Anno*, 1286, he with h
Brother Sir *John Stewart*, *Walter Stewa*
Earl of *Monteth* his Uncle; and *Alexand*
and *John* his ſaid Uncles, and two Sons; *R*
bert Brus Lord of *Anandale*, *Robert* Earl
Carryk, and *Bernard* his two Sons; *Patri*
Earl of *Dunbar*, with *Patrick*, *John* an
Alexander his 3 Sons; *Eneguſius* Son of *D*
newald, and *Alexander* his Son, joined in
Solemn Compact on the one part with *Gi*
bert Clare Earl of *Glouceſter* and *Richar*
Burgh Earl of *Ulſter*, on the other par
tha

at they would henceforth adhere to and
ke part with one another, upon all occasi-
ns and againſt all perſons, ſaving the Alle-
ance of the latter two to the K. of *England*,
the Fidelity of the former 14 to him who
ould gain the Kingdom of *Scotland*, by Right
Blood from King *Alexander* then lately
ceaſed.

It is moſt preſumeable that it was about
is time that *James* Lord Stewart of *Scot-
nd*, gave a Charter *ſine data* to the Church
St. *Mary* of *Melroſs*, and the Religious
ere, declaring that ſome time after the
eath of the late King *Alexander*, great diſ-
ntions being in the Kingdom, and the pub-
ck Peace diſturbed, he was obliged to be
Arms for to defend himſelf and his Lands,
at on the account of the Publick ſafety,
eſe Religious of their ſpecial favour had
ven him ſuccours of men from their Lands
Kyle, to which they were no ways obli-
d, therefore he confirms to them for him-
lf and his Heirs, all priviledges and ex-
nptions, granted to them by his Progeni-
rs, and alſo for their ſuffrages for the
alth of the Souls of his Father *Alexander*
nd his Mother *Jean*, he quit-claim'd Ten
illings of Annuity, in name of Feu-ferm
ayable out of the Lands of *Innerwick*
hich they held of him and his Anceſtours.

Anno 1288, *Duncan* the powerful and
aliant Earl of *Fife*, Son of *Colban*, Son of
Malcolm

Malcolm Earls of *Fife*, was baſely way-lay
and treacherouſly ſlain, in the flower
his Age at *Petpollogh*, by *Patrick Abernet*
and *Walter Percy* Knights, not without
precognition and inſtigation of Sir *Willi*
Abernethy: this was another ſenſible ſtro
to the Regency. And that power which w
at firſt lodged in ſix, was now only ſuppor
by four.

This change made way for new Faction
which ſpread themſelves through the Ve
of the Government, and infected the who
body politick; for, Ariſtocracy, once broke
ſuffers contempt: and although the Sc
were then a people that were moſt obedie
to their Lawful Soveraign's Commands, y
they could not endure to be govern'd lo
by ſome few of their equals, whom they
ſteemed only ſhadows of Royalty creat
by themſelves.

And about this time, *Edward* the firſt ſu
named *Longſhanks*, King of *England*,
powerful, cratty and Ambitious Prince, u
derſtanding perfectly well the poſture
affairs in *Scotland*, and being ſenſible that
verals of the *Scots* Nobility were under h
influence, and in his intereſt, having ſe
Eſtates in *England*, and Allyed with ma
great Families of that Nation, took adva
tage to put in Execution a Deſign, which h
or his Anceſtours had graſped at for ma
Ages, of Uniting or Subjecting *Scotland*
England.

An

And King *Alexander*'s Death gave him the
ſt plauſible Opportunity to diſcover his
ded Pretences, for he then ſent his Em-
ſſadours to the Eſtates of *Scotland*, condo-
g the Death of his Royal Brother, and of-
ing them all the Supports and Friendſhip
y ſhould think fit to deſire of him: and
ther, propoſed an Union of the two
ngdoms by Marrying his Son *Edward* of
narvan, Prince of *Wales*, to *Margaret* his
ece, Queen of *Scotland*, but this Grand
ppoſal as to the Marriage came to no Re-
ution at this time, being as faintly put-
d by the one, as it was coldly embraced
the other: but King *Edward* having ſe-
ed a Party in *Scotland*, doubted not but a
ſt time would create alterations and facti-
, and bring affairs to his own Meaſures,
ich fell out accordingly; for while he was
ploying his Sword and Politicks abroad,
m *May* 1286 to *Auguſt* 1289, the *Scots*
reaſed in Diſcontents and Diviſions at
me, and ripened things to his Deſires:
Theſe growing Diſtractions moved *Erick*
g of *Noroway* our Queens Father, to ſend
r Knights his Ambaſſadours to King *Ed-*
rd, and a Letter of Credence, Dated at the
n of *Bergens* on the *Kalends* of *April Anno*
9 Impowering them to treat on affairs re-
ng to the Honour and Intereſt of himſelf
his Daughter: *Erick* plainly foreſeeing that

Edward would make *Scotland* his own b
a Marriage, or humble it by Arms.

On their arrival at the Court of *Engla*
King *Edward* acquainted the Governours
Scotland, that the Import of their Mes
chiefly concerned the affairs of Queen *Ma*
garet, and the good of her People, and a Tr
ty being to be set on foot for these Effects,
would be absolutely necessary for them to
point Commissioners on their part, to o
Articles or Object against them, and ag
to such Transactions and Expedients, wh
would not fail to make the whole Isle
Brittain united and happy.

Anno 1289, The 4 Governours met at
Abbay of *Melros*, and after Consultation,
October the 3*d*, agreed to send 4 Comm
oners to assist in the Treaty, three of wh
were of their own Number, *viz.* the
shops of St. *Andrews* and *Glasgow*, and
Cumyn, and the 4*th* was *Robert Brus* Se
Lord of *Anandale*; so that the whole We
of the Government rested on our *Ja*
Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*, who in th
reeling times never wanted new occa
to give tryals to his great abilities.

And although it was in the power
choice of these excellent Patriots to h
clogg'd themselves with no Limitations,
they were so faithful to their Trust and t
der of their Countreys freedom, that in t
Letter to King *Edward* of the above Da

nd at the mentioned Monaſtery, impowering hem to Treat, and Sealed with the Seal appointed them as Governours, ſome momenuous particulars were excepted, to which hey were cautioned, or rather reſtricted hemſelves; as, * *Salvis tamen in omnibus & ſingulis & per omnia libertate & honore egni Scotiæ*, and again, *Dummodo ex hoc Regno Scotiæ & ejus Incolis nullum impoſterum præjudicium generetur.* And though ome Advances were made in that Treaty in *November* enſueing, and fully concluded in *July Anno* 1290, upon moſt equal Conditions nd honourable Terms for both Nations, yet Queen *Margaret* dying, about *Michaelmaſs* his year, in *Orkney*, in her Voyage from *Norway*, defeated all theſe Meaſures, and involv'd *Scotland* in Scenes of miſery and Blood: Twelve powerful & noble Perſons competing for the Crown, the chief two being *Bruce* and *Baliol*, divided the Kingdom in as many factions, which endangered the foundation of the Government. The Guardians, of whom our *James* Lord Stewart was one, were utterly unable to bring the affair to any accommodation.

The *Scots* in this juncture had great confidence in King *Edward*, becauſe of his fair dealing

* *Rhymers Fœdera, &c. Angliæ* P. 431. *Vol.* 2.

dealing with them in the Articles of th
mentioned Treaty, which particularly ſecu
red their Liberties and Independency wh
ther their Queen dyed or lived, whereupo
they made him Umpire in this grand Contr
werſy. He taking Advantage of their diſte
per'd ſtate and of the Influence he had ov
moſt of the Competitors, and many of th
great and leading men, threw of Pity, Ho
nour and Juſtice; for he was ſo far from re
moving Diviſions, that he uſed all Clande
ſtine and plauſible Ways and Means to fo
ment them, he encouraged the Competitor
with hopes of a Crown, and made the whol
12, Kings in their own Imaginations: and i
1291, approaching to the Border, with hi
Nobles, Prelates, Barons, and a Royal an
well equip'd Army, where the beſt of all De
grees of the *Scots* were ready to attend him
who now too late had reaſon to fear no good
was intended for them. Neither were they
deceiv'd, for in the Church of *Norham* upon
Tweed, on the 10th of *May*, *Roger Brabancon*
Knight, Juſticiar of *England*, as Proctor for
his Maſter, entertained them with a ſet
Speech in *French*, and trumph'd up *Edward*
Liege-Lord of *Scotland*, and went on that
things could come to no Iſſue till he were
Recognis'd as ſuch.

The *Scots* were confounded and ſtrait-
ned out of meaſure, to think that they ſhould
be raviſhed of a Liberty handed down to

them

em with the *Blood* and Immortal Honour a long *Series* of Valiant Anceſtours; however in this diſorder, they deſired ſome ne to deliberate with themſelves and conſult their abſent Friends on the matter, ſo *May* the 11*th Anthony* Biſhop of *Durham* clared his Maſters Will, and in his Name anted their requeſt, prefixing the Second y of *June* for their return and peremptory nſwers.

In ſhort, as things ſtood, they were enmpaſs'd with inſuperable difficulties on ery hand: ſome return'd upon the appointDay, and others went to their reſpective omes, and all were either fill'd with Inuation, Fears or Hopes; or brib'd by Proſes & Rewards as they were acted by their nſtitutions, vieus of things, intereſt, dependces or accidental Cauſes.

The Competitours were jealous of each er, and feared that he who comply'd firſt uld be firſt preferr'd, and were more amious of a Crown than careful of their nour: and on the aſſigned Day, the moſt hem without choaking, Recognis'd King *ward*'s Right as ſuperior of *Scotland*, as reſt afterwards did. Their example, and poſture of the times were look'd upon as of Concuſſion, and oblidged others to e their foot-ſteps: And on the 11*th* of e, *William* and *Robert* Biſhops of St. *Anws* and *Glaſgow*, and our *James*, Lord Steward

Stewart of *Scotland*, and *John Cumyn* G
vernours of the Kingdom, were indu
or forced to surrender their Office, and
ceive a new Commission from King *Edw*
and to act in his Name; and to regu
measures to his own mind, he added *Br*
Fitz Alan to their number, who all on
13 Day of *June*, swore Allegiance to him
Liege-Lord of *Scotland*, as did severals
the Clergy and Nobility.

This Season till *August* 3*d* was taken
in hearing the Claims of the Competi
and imposing Oaths on the Arbitrators
rather Auditors, *&c.* and then the meet
broke up, and all concerned were comma
ed to attend on the King the 2*d* of J
1292 at *Berwick* in a Parliament, to be h
there for concluding the Debate, and
though the King and the great ones
the Day, yet new dilators being indu
ously thrown in, and difficulties arising,
Parliament was put off to the 15*th* of O
ber.

The state of the *Scots* at this time ha
very melancholy aspect, for as compl
with King *Edward* destroyed their Lib
for a time, so as things stood, refuseing w
as undoubtedly have put them by the E
and rendered them an easy Prey to a wa
ful Enemy, and might have endangered t
very Being.

T

These considerations shewed their Submissions were pure acts of Necessity, and that they yielded on a view, that nothing but the decision of the question in hand could place them in a condition to break their yokes, resent indignities, and repair their losses; but through the whole course of this management, the generality of the people conceived heavy displeasure and many discontents, which produced innumerable disorders and disesteem of the Governours and many of the great ones, and turn'd a generous ardour against enemies to intestine flames against each other, which had not only most faral consequences on the tract of affairs in that time, but also through the progress of the bloody Wars which afterward happened.

The time approaching for the Parliament, King *Edward*, the Candidates for a Crown, and the Nobles of both Nations, met at *Berwick* on the appointed 15th Day of *October*, where the two chief Pretenders illustrated their Claims of Right on former Pleadings, but with new and weak Arguments upon an exhausted Subject.

But neither was this the day that brought forth the long expected Issue, and therefore the decisive Sentence was defer'd to *Munday* the 17th of *November*, and then *John Baliol* was declared King, but with such Limitations and Saveings, which show'd him a truckling Vassal to another, and that his Im-

impotence and Ambition betray'd his Honour and fetter'd his Hands.

On *November* 19th, King *Edward* direct a Brief to the Guardians (one of which w our Lord Stewart) to give Seasin of t Kingdom of *Scotland* to *John Baliol* acco ing to his Arbitration; and then the depu Seal of the now exauctorated Governours, r from the Death of *Alexander* the Third, w ordered to be broken, and on the next D in the Caſtle of *Norham*, King *John* did H mage to King *Edward* for the Kingdom *Scotland*, and on the morrow being *Nove ber* the 21*ſt*, a Mandat was directed to *Jo St. John* to perform the Ceremony of Crow ing him at *Scoon*, by reaſon of the Non-age *Duncan* Earl of *Fife* who had a Heredita Right to that Office.

And now *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotl* was eaſed of his Poſt as one of the Gover ours, which he had ſuſtained from the De of King *Alexander*, with great Troub through many Difficulties.

On the 2d of *Auguſt*, † *Anno* 1293 in t firſt of King *John* in a Parliament held *Strivelyn*, he with *Donald* Earl of *Ma* were Sureties for the ſufficiency of a Sea of the Earldom of *Karrick*, given to the Ki by *Robert Bruce*, Son to *Robert* Earl *Karr*

† *Fœdera Tom.* 2. P. 614.

rrick in order that he might do Homag: r that Earldom descending to him, by Blood om his Deceased Mother *Margaret*, and from s Father, by Resignation.

Anno 1294, on the 29*th* of *June*, at *Portsb*, King *Edward* directs his Summons *John* King of *Scotland*, † and to many the Nobles, one of which was *James* ord Stewart of *Scotland*, to be at *London* on the first day of *September* following, ll appointed with Horse and Arms, thence sail with him into *France*: but it does not pear that this Summons was obey'd.

King *Edward*'s pretences and actual Usurpon of a Superiority over *Scotland*, demonated not only the weakness of the *Scots*, t also suppos'd their inclination to catch all pportunities to recover their ancient and vaable Liberty. This they essayed and strugd for, under a King who had neither Head, eart, nor Hands; the disesteem they had of m, their Divisions and Diffidence, rendered l their Efforts fruitless, and incens'd King dward to discharge his Fury upon them, ho by himself at *Berwick* and by his Lieuenants at *Dunbar* on the 4*th* and 5*th* of the *alends* of *April* and *May Anno* 1296 triumed over them in two bloody conflicts, and lac'd King *John* to the North, deserted by ate, and hated by his Subjects: who made

† *Fœdera* Tom 2*d*. *Page* 642 and 644.

a cowardly ſurrender of himſelf, Kingſhip and Kingdom at the Caſtle of *Brecchyn*, on the 10*th* day of *July* following, and ſo had an *Exit* ſutable to his diſgraceſull Acceſſion to a Throne and precarious Reign.

At the opening of the Campaigns this year *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland* was Governour of the Caſtle of *Roxburgh*, and had a Command over the Province of *Tiviotdale*, and other Places on the Marches, moſt Contiguous to his Truſt, but being cloſely beſieg'd and reduced to great ſtraits, and finding the *Scots* divided, defeated and diſpirited, and all Means of Reſiſtance, and Hopes of Relief cut off, yielded to *Edward* the inſulting Conqueror; and on the 13*th* of *May* at the above place, he ſubmitted to Neceſſity, and took, as others did, an impoſed and faſhionable Oath of Fidelity to him, which the *Scots* thought themſelves only oblig'd to keep no longer than they had occaſion to break; as their poſterior Practices declared and fully explain'd their ſenſe and inclination, and convinced the World that abſolute Concuſſion was the great, if not the only, mover of their Swearing and Counteractings.

The *Scots* became ſo ſenſibly burden'd with *Engliſh* Oppreſſion, that they were oblig'd either tamely to ſink under it, or bravely endeavour to ſhake it off; the one was not to be thought on, and the other was founded more on Wiſhes, Hopes and Poſſibilities than on probable Means.

Amidſt

Amidſt theſe Calamities, in the the beginning of the year 1297, *William Wallace* a young and privat Gentleman, well deſcended, gave the firſt Check to the Enemies Fury. He was ſingular for ſtrength of Body, Greatneſs of Mind, Love to his Countrey, implacable Hatred to the *Engliſh*, and a Courage however equall'd never excell'd. Upon ſome ſlight Provocation he kill'd one Mr *Selbie*, ſon to the Governour of *Dundee*, and eſcaping made himſelf an outlaw.

His Chief Aſſociat was Sir *William Duglas*, whoſe Merits, Birth and Power rais'd his Fame, and firſt made him conſiderable, his Army encreaſed dayly, and ſeveral of all Ranks, who perhaps were lovers of Liberty in many reſpects, join'd themſelves to him, and he made them all well-come (as *David* did 1 *Sam.* 22. 2) and became their Captain, and never fail'd to watch all occaſions to cut of ſmall Bodies and straggling parties of the *Engliſh*: but that which ſtrengthned him moſt, & made him very formidable to the Enemy was the preſence, and a Conjunction of the Forces of *Malcolm* Earl of *Lenox*, and *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, Sir *John Stewart* his Brother, Sir *Alexander Lyndſay* and Sir *Andrew Murray* &c.

And although in the beginning of theſe Stirrs, *Robert Bruce* Earl of *Carrick* (thereafter the famous King *Robert* the *Bruce*) * appear'd

* *Knighton Pryn* p. 730 & 731.

pear'd to be ſo much in the *Engliſh* Intereſt that he burn'd and plunder'd the Lands of his Couſin Sir *William Duglas*, and made his Wife and Children Priſoners, yet he was gain'd to the common Cauſe of his Countrey by the means of our *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, and *Robert* Biſhop of *Glaſgow* † with whom he was confederated.

And although it is not to be doubted that ever any was a greater Lover of Liberty than this Young, high ſpirited and deſigning Earl yet his entertaining early Thoughts of Sovereignity, which he kept a Secret for many Years after, determined him, that as *Baliol* and his Title was ſuppreſs'd, ſo, his Claim was not to be reviv'd, nor his Abettors (whereof *William* and his Party were) to be encouraged, ſo as he was an open Friend to the Cauſe he was a ſecret Enemy to the Conditions which would have blaſted his grand Project and Deſign.

Therefore on the 9*th* day of *July* this year †† He, by his Write not only ſubmitted himſelf to King *Edward*, but alſo had joyn'd with him our Lord *Stewart*, and ſeveral other perſons of Diſtinction || of which date at *Irwine* the Lord high Stewart became one of theſe Sureties for this Earl, while he ſhould deliver up his Daughter *Marjory* an Hoſtage to the King of *England*. But

† *Pryn* p. 731. †† *Fœdera* p. 774. || *ibid*

But by all that can be gathered, *James* ord High Stewart of *Scotland* hath been icked or frighted into these Actings, for it is ident, that at this Time he rendered not his rson to the *English*, but on the contrary re- rned to Sir *William Wallace*, who with his pres'd accomplices and others were ani- ated with extraordinary Courage and For- ne in the course of their Affairs.

These Worthies (abateing somethings) lded fresh Honour to the Glory of their ncestors; they were the Wonders of the ge, and a just Patern of true Valour to ad- ireing Posterity; with Handfulls they de- ated Armies, and atacqued their Enemies the Fields, Garisons, Castles and Towns; e Resolution was Victory, Liberty and aurels, or an honourable Death; they with few raw and undisciplin'd men, overthrew regular Army of *English* Troops at *Strivel-* g Bridge on the 3*d* of the *Ides* of *Septem-* *er*. They eagerly pursued all Opportuni- es of fighting, and never fought without ccess; their Wrongs, repeated Advantages d Cause inflamed their Courage; They ove all the *English-men* in the Nation, their ives, innocent Issue, Abettors and Influen- s, to Death, Flight or Silence: They en- r'd *England*, repay'd received Injuries, and inter'd there in Defiance of all the Power uld be made against them, and return'd rich'd with Spoils.

These

These Successes fill'd the Commons wi
Pride and Idleness, and many of the Nobl
with Envy against *Wallace*, and dispos'd t
Nation to Mutiny and Faction, which bur
out in Divisions and *Parties*, made some
them fall off, and so broke their Strength
that on *July* 22*d*, 1298 at *Falkirk*, in a B
tel, they became an easy Prey to King E
ward, who knew full well their State a
Circumstances, and improved these accor
ingly to his Advantage and their Ruine: a
although the Lord Stewart was not prese
at this Action, yet there he lost his valo
rous Brother, Sir *John Stewart* of *Bonk*
who was killed in the heat of the Fight.

Great was the Loss sustained then, b
greater by the Dimission of Sir *William Wall*
of his Post as General of the Army, bei
now disoblig'd, sensible from what sprin
these misfortunes arose. And although af
this the far greater part of the Nation groan
under slavery, and this brave Gentleman,
ted no more by the Authority of the Stat
yet he asserted Liberty so much that he nev
gave one sign of Submission. He with the Lo
Stewart and others of some distinction, head
a flying party, which ranged about, and n
ver wanted Intelligence and Friends; and ne
and then invaded the Enemy, like a ragei
Torrent, and then retreated Victors, and we
scarce to be heard of till some fresh Occasi
offer'd or some bold Attempt was to be e
terpriz'd.

Neverthele

Nevertheless, These Strugglings for this Time
re but weak against *English* Power, and
wed more of undaunted Resolution than
real strength to recover Liberty; and only
'd to declare that there was always a party
Scotland, that never submitted their Necks
he Yoke.

These Difficulties moved them to address
lip King of *France*, for Aid and Assistance,
Anno 1302, *William Lamberton* Bishop of
Andrews, *Mathew Crambeth* Bishop of
kell, *John Cumyn* Earl of *Buchan*, *James*
d Stewart of *Scotland*, *John Soules*, *En-*
lam Umfranvill, and *William Baliol*, men
inent in Character, and of consummat Wis-
m, are sent over as Ambassadours; who had
a Reception suteable to the Temper of
French, and the ancient Amity betwixt
m & the *Scots*; and afterward a Treatment
werable to the Interest of Princes, and Cir-
nstances of Affairs, as the Event did prove.
In the above year, at *Roslyn*, on the 21st
of *September*, being the Feast of St. *Ma-*
w the Apostle, Sir *John Cumyn* of *Badenoch*
nam'd the *Red*, Governour of *Scotland*, by
appointment of the States & *Simon Frazer*
th a Body of *Scots* not exceeding eight
usand men, charged first One Squadron,
n a second, and after that a third, of the
glish Army, each consisting of Ten Thou-
d men, and without the Intervention of an-
er Day, Victorie declared her self thrice

for

for the weakeſt,* and Fame was not wanti
to proclaime it through the World.

This Defeat no leſs animated the droopi
Spirits of the *Scots*, than it enraged King E
ward, and fill'd him with Indignation agai
them. He made great Preparations for war, a
reſolv'd upon Methods to make his Conqu
abſolute, by diſableing the *Scots* for ever
ter from lifting their Heads.

About the mid'ſt of *May*, *Anno* 1303, H
enter'd *Scotland* with a numerous and w
appointed Army, of his Subjects, and Forei
ers, and was likeways ſure of a great Pa
before him, who would make him wellcom
And that nothing ſhould divert his Deſign
and the Succeſs of his Arms, he concluded
League of perpetual Peace and Friendſhip wi
Philip King of France, in which the *Scots* we
not included, who although now deſtitute
Union at Home and all Hopes of ſupplies fro
Abroad, yet were ſo encouraged by the ſev
mentioned Ambaſſadours at the Court of *Fran*
of which the Lord Stewart was one, that th
abſent Patriots prov'd that they had Hea
like *Romans* when *Hannibal* was at the Gat
and wiſh'd the like to all their Countrey-me

* *Si ſciretis quantus Honor vobis crevit per a
verſa Mundi Climata de conflictu ultimo hab
cum Anglicis, multum gauderetis &c: Fade
Tom.* 2. P. 930. *ex Litera e Legat. in Fra
cia ad complices in Scotia.*

appears by that Heroick Letter, dated at *ris* the 8*th* of the *Kalends* of *June* in this ar, notifying to their Conſtituents the a- ve expreſs'd League; as 'tis publiſh'd at ngth by the ingenuous Mr. *Rymer* in his *dera* &c. *Tom.* 2. *p.* 929. to which I refer curious Reader.

King *Edward* in his Progreſs through *otland* this year, met with no conſiderable pposition, only the ſtrong Caſtle of *Ster-* g kept out, which he paſt by, and advan- ng to the Siege of the Caſtle of *Breychyn*, was yielded upon Terms: after which he arch'd through the whole Northern Shires d returned and wintered in the *Abbay* of *mfermling*, the ſtrongeſt Buildings of hich were demoliſh'd by his Order: in the ginning of the Campaign, he had ordered much Proviſions from *England* that his rmy ſhould be in no danger of Famine, d ſuch a convenient Conſumption of all ings and Circulation of Money in *Scotland*, at he rather ſeem'd to court the people to eir own Intereſt than Conquer them to his bedience: theſe ſmooth Meaſures gain'd the oſt part of the wavering Commons and any of the ſlaviſh of the Clergy, who at ſt ſerve but for a Turn, and are never to Truſted, this made not only the great en deſerted by their followers & lyable to reachery, but reduced to extremities & di- ded among themſelves, *vid. Tyrel.* ſo that Sir

John Cumyn of *Badenoch*, and several em
nent Persons, submitted to King *Edward*
terms agreed to, betwixt his Ministers a
and them, at *Strathord* on the 9*th* day
February in *Anno* 130$\frac{3}{4}$.

Of which Date it was further agreed
by the Ministers in their Masters Na
[*Tyrel*] that if *James* Lord Stewart
Scotland should return from *France* and t
an Oath of Fidelity to King *Edward* at D
fermling, and within 15 days after *Eas*
that he should be safe as to Life and Me
ber, that he shold not be Imprisoned, th
he should not be dis-inherited, that he sho
be exiled only two years, out of *Scotla*
beyond the River of *Trent*, that during
Banishment his Castles should be in Ki
Edwards hands, but provided and ma
tain'd at his own proper Charge and Expe
ses.

But it does not appear from any Reco
or History that I have discovered, that
submitted to these conditions, though it is
vident the rest of his Collegues did. [*Tyr*

And now King *Edward* was as good
Master of all *Scotland* and *Scots* men, exce
the Castle of *Stirling*, and Sir *William W*
lace, and his straggling complices, who dur
live free in spite of his Army and all his i
fluences, and vexed him with frequent Incu
sions,& with incredible Success, which bo
were to be reduced on the best Considera
ons.

Th

The Caſtle was beſieged for the Space of hree Months, and Sir *William Olyfard* the Governour made a gallant Defence, but was orced to yield it up, on the 24*th* of *July* nno 1304.

And the next year the Magnanimous *Wal-ce* was betrayed in the City of *Glaſgow*, y his intimate friend Sir *John Monteth*, and as carry'd to *London* and ſuffered a moſt arbarous Death, as if he had been the worſt f Criminals.

It might have been thought that theſe ould have been the laſt ſtruggles of the *Scots* r dying Liberty, and that King *Edward* fter this might have promiſed to himſelf eace and the fruits of Conqueſt: but new oubles aroſe which together with the for-er, all owing to King *Edward*, entail'd ng and Bloody Wars on both Nations, for *obert Bruce* Earl of *Carrick*, Grand-child to im who competed with *Baliol* for the rown, on the 11*th* day of *February* in the hurch of *Dumfries*, kill'd Sir *John Cumyn* ho betrayed his Secrets to King *Edward*, nd on Palm Sunday being the 27*th* of *larch Anno* 1306, was Crowned King of *cotland* at *Scone*, in preſence of a great con-uence of the Nobility & Community of all nks.

Whether at this time our *James* Lord tewart of *Scotland* was returned from *France*, r if he was an Exile in *England*, or if he lurked

lurked at Home, or if he kept correſpo
dence with the Earl of *Carrick* now a Ki
or if he had a hand in the Motions in t
Beginning of this ſurpriſing Reign, does n
appear: theſe or any of them being preſum
able Gueſſes and Suppoſitions, but not h
ſtorical Aſſertions; but this is moſt certa
that the Families of the *Bruce*'s and t
Stewart's for ſome Generations were in gre
Friendſhip, and that formerly there was
particular Familiarity betwixt the now Ki
and the Lord High Stewart; by which a
by what follows, they were undoubtedly
one anothers Intereſts: although perha
the Stewart hath aſſiſted his Soveraign mo
by his Councils, Friends and Vaſſalls, than
conſtant Attendance (through Woods, D
ſarts, Dens, Loches, Iſles and Mountains
being now well advanced in Age, and di
abled through innumerable Fatigues, ſuſtai
ed in the days of his ſtrength.

On the 16*th* Day of the Month of *Marc*
Anno 1209, the third of the Reign of *Robe*
the firſt, from the City of St. *Andrews*, m
ny of the Earls and Barons, of which *Jam*
Lord Stewart of *Scotland* is one, wrote
the moſt Chriſtian and moſt Victorious *Ph*
lip King of *France*, in the name of the who
Community of *Scotland*, that they had R
cognis'd King *Robert*'s Right to the Crow
and that in a Parliament held at St *Andrew*
they had received the ſaid King *Philips* Le
ter

ers of Credence with great joy, applauding is pious Designes for the recovering of the Holy Land, in which all Christians ought o be interested, and that they had a great ense of his Royal Favour, in commemorat- ng the antient Leagues betwixt the two Kingdoms of *France* and *Scotland*, in noti- ing the many wrongs and great Oppressions ney had sustained, in his special affection to he Person of King *Robert*, the Kingdom of *cotland*, and her Liberties; Moreover they ncouraged him to go on in his devote & he- oick Resolution, and assured him as soon as ney could recover their Antient Liberty, nd the affairs of their King and the state of he Nation would permit, their King and ney would join most cordially with all their rength, and assist in that Holy Enterprise, s all Christian Princes and People ought.

And, by all that I have observed this was he last publick Act wherein *James* Lord tewart was concerned, for he dyed the *16th* f *July* following, *Anno* 1309, in the *4th* ear of ihe Reign of King *Robert* the first, the *66th* year of his Age, and was Inter- d with his Progenitors in the Abbay hurch of *Paslay* before the High Altar, ha- ng survived his Father *Alexander* Lord reat Stewart of *Scotland* 26 years, the most rt of which were fill'd up in repeated enes of War and Confusion.

I shall not adventure upon this great ma
Character, leaving it to be drawn by mo
masterly Judgements from particular Fa
already represented; but this may be said b
the by, that he lived in the worst of time
and had more frequent and trying Occasion
to be vers'd in civil and military Affairs tha
any of his Ancestours, to whom he was n
inferiour: his shifting sides and Complyanc
were practices flowing from Junctures
most unhappy Circumstances, and proceede
from so much Force and Necessity, that the
pleaded more for Pity than Reproach. H
Wife was *Cecilia* Daughter to *Patrick* Ea
of *Dunbar*, who was the first of that Famil
who quitted that Title, and assumed that
March: His Issue by her were,

1. *Walter*, of whom in the next Chapte

2. Sir *John* who was killed at the Batt
of *Dundalk*, with *Edward Bruce* Earl
Carryck King of *Ireland*, in *Anno* 131
leaving no Succession condescended upon,
any Authority which I at present remembe

3 Sir *James*, who most probably also dy
without surviving Issue, [*vide* the Not
upon his Uncle] and on the Death of h
Brother *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotlan*
April the 9th, *Anno* 1327, *Thomas Rand*
Earl of *Murray* and he are Tutors, for h
Nephew *Robert*, Son to his aforesaid Brothe
and *Marjory* Bruce Daughter to the King,
which year Mr. *Barbour* *Page* 318 repre
sent

epreſents him to have Command over his eceaſed Brothers Military Troops, in an xpedition made into *England*. In *Anno* 336, he is mentioned as alive in the Char- ulary of *Paſlay*, and after this I have diſco- ered nothing concerning him, and at no ime any thing of his Poſterity.

4 *Egidia*, Wife to *Alexander Meynis*, to hich *Alexander* and *Egidia*, King *Robert* he firſt, give a Charter of the whole Baro- y of *Duriſderis*.

WALTER

OURTH of the Name of *Walter*, and by uninterrupted Deſcent, the Eighth ereditary Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*, as born *Anno* 1293, in the firſt of the Reign f *John Baliol*. In the year 1309, the 16*th* ay of *July*, he ſucceeded his Father *James* ord Stewart of *Scotland*. The firſt account him in Hiſtory is in the Month of *June*, *An-* 1314, at which time he is repreſented as oung, and to have brought a Noble Body of etainers to the Aid of *Robert* the firſt, King f *Scotland*, againſt *Edward* the 2*d*, King of *ngland*, and his numerous Army: and on the eaſt of the Nativity of St *John* the *Baptiſt*, eing the 14*th* Day of the above Month, he nd his Kinſ-man *James* Lord *Duglas* were Knighted

Knighted in the Morning, by that discer
ing and Heroick Prince, and were that D
both the Leaders of the 4th Battel of t
Scots Army in the Field of Bonockburn, a
were signal Instruments, and eminent share
in the Glory of that ever notable Dese
which was one of the greatest Instances th
History can produce, of the Instability of hu
mane Grandeur, and the Vanity of the mo
promising Hopes, and strongest Probabilitie
and fairly shew'd, that much of Succes d
pends upon the Valour, Skill and Reputatio
of the Generals, and that a vast Inequality
to Numbers, and a long tract of Advantag
in one party, and Misfortunes in the othe
will never make the Fight equal, when th
lesser have all at Stake, and struggle for the D
fence of Life, and Recovery of Liberty; an
the greater, only for a troublesome and unce
tain Conquest.

This great Victory was no less gallant
obtain'd than it was advantageously improv
for after-Blows prove the first stroke goo
and declare the matter decided, which befo
was in doubt, or at most esteemed but a
accidental Ruffle of no dangerous Consequenc

And the effects it produced were no le
extraordinary, for the Scots, from being
steemed a poor, most despicable and contem
tible Enemy, became enrich'd with the Spoi
of the Field, and so daring and terrible,
Victory seem'd to be entail'd upon their Arm

durein

ureing all the remaining part of the Reign
King *Robert* the first: and the *English*
ere so humbled and their Measures broken,
at the very Name of *Bruce*, *Duglas*, *Stew-*
t or *Randel &c*, had such an unaccountable
fluence, that small Parties of the *Scots*, un-
r any of these Leaders, would have attacqu'd
nsiderable Bodies of their Enemies, with a
ourage and Success rather to be admir'd than
rallel'd, as the most Candid of the *English*
istorians ingenuously acknowledge.

Many of all Ranks were kill'd in this
onderfull Battel, and not a few made Priso-
rs, dureing the Heat of the Action, the
ight and thereafter.

Humphrey Bohun * the great Earl of *Here-*
ord and *Essex*, with others of Note, escap-
the strong Castle of *Bothwell*, seated on the
nks of the River *Clyde*, and were receiv'd
Sir *Walter Gilbertson* Governour thereof,
ho being narrowly watch'd by the Pursuers
d the Inhabitants of the Neighbourhood,
d closely besieg'd with a sufficient Power,
Edward Brus, the valiant Earl of *Carrick*,
rother to the *Scotish* King, yielded himself,
e Garrison, and all within it, on Terms
nswerable to the Fears, Necessities and de-
ining Force of the *English*, and receiv'd Ad-
ntage and ascending Fates of the *Scots*;
hereby it appears by the best Observation,

O they

* *Barbour* P. 219. 226.

they were in Condition of Priſoners of War.

King *Robert* having now, with the outmo... Care and Diligence, ordered his moſt impo... tant Affairs at Home, purſued his Enemies, ... enter'd *England* in *Auguſt*, and waſted a... *Northumberland* and *Biſhoprick*, and returne... to his own Country, ſufficiently aveng'd, a... loaded with plunder, without haveing receiv... any conſiderable Oppoſition or Loſs: and ... the mean Time his own People enjoy'd t... Comforts of Peace and Safety, and the Ble... ſings of a fruitfull Seaſon, and a ſuperfluo... plenty too, (at their Neighbours Coſt) whi... in a very great Meaſure they had been ſtra... gers to, above twentie ſeven years.

While King *Robert* was overrunning *N*... *thumberland*, *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotla*... (our chief Subject here) ſuperintended t... *Weſt Marches*, and with a ſmall, but cho... Number of Troops made ſeverall ſudden a... ſucceſsfull inroads into *England*, and kept t... Inhabitants of theſe Borders ſo at Work, th... without abandoning their dear Intereſts, th... durſt neither go to the Relief and Aſſiſtance ... their diſtreſſed Friends, nor make Irruptions ... to *Scotland*.

Moreover theſe were not the only Servi... he then perform'd, for by ſecret Inſtrunc... he came to ſuch an exact Knowledge of ... ſtr...

Barbour P. 227. *Fœdera Tom.* 3. P. 4...

ate of Affairs in theſe Parts, that the un-erhand Practices of ſeverall ſuſpected Perſons, betters of *Engliſh* Influence, were laid open, d their Plots overturn'd, and themſelves diſ-led and forfaulted, and their Lands diſpo-d of to others; as is expreſs'd at length in e Narratives of ſeveral * Royal Charters out this date. And by all the Obſervation at I am able to make, it appears that it was en that he got a † Charter of the Barony of *ilbryde*, and Lands of *Ferme* near the Town *Rutherglen* in the ſhire of *Lanark*.

The Earl of *Hereſoord* and his Compani-ns were treated according to their Characters, nd the Generoſity of King *Robert*; who ſo anaged affairs that this Noble Priſoner nd his Train were ſuffered to return to *ngland*, upon Articles agreed to, which ſo in-uenced King *Edward* the Second and his Court, that they were exchanged for *Eliza-eth* King *Roberts* Queen, *Marjory* his Daughter, *Chriſtian* his Siſter, *Donald* Earl f *Marr* her Son, and *Robert* Biſhop of *Glaſ-ow*: who had been Captives in *England* al-moſt ſince the time *Bruce* firſt aſſumed the Title of Soveraignity, but it ſeems their Li-beration was not in all points compleated, till

* *In Rotula Rob.* I. *& var. Char:* † *Ex Inventario Rotularum* R. I. *nunc perditarum vel latentium.*

till the latter end of *Autumn* this year, as is insinuated in the *Fœdera &c. Angliæ, Tom.* 3. *P.* 496, if compared with *Barbour*, *Dugdale* and other convincing Authorities.

About which time being freed from their hateful Confinement they were guarded and conveyed safely, from Place to Place, to the Borders, where *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland* was appointed to receive them; who being attended by a gallant Band of the young Nobility and Barons, (splendidly equipp'd) and their best Retainers, conducted them to the Burgh of *Sterling*, where the King then kept his Court.

Whether this first Intervieu was design'd by the Politick King, or purely accidental, or what Influence it might have had over the Affections of the Lord Stewart and the Lady *Marjory*, I shall not offer to suggest; but thus much is certain, their Espousals were consummated the next Year, as shall be fully cleared in its proper place.

The Season for Action now declining, ushered in some what like a † Cessation of Arms, and an Exchange of Prisoners: and perhaps an Interruption then from mutual Hostilities and Incursions, was equally the Interest and Inclination of the *English* and *Scots*

† *Fœdera Tom.* 3d. *Page* 497. *&c.* and 501.

ots, dureing which short Calm it may be
esumed good Humour hath revived, and
at mutual Entertainments, Martial Exerci-
, innocent Revelings, Intrigues, Amours
d Marriages, have had an universal influ-
ce, being the usual fruits of Peace,
enty, Success and extraordinary Revoluti-
s.

And also at this time nothing is more
rtain, than that several Loyal and Suffe-
ng Gentlemen, were restored to their An-
ent Patrimonies, and they and others in
eir Interest, whose Famil es yet flowrith in
onour, rewarded with the Estates of For-
ulted Rebells as Enemies to their King and
ountrey, whose very Names are only re-
embred and mentioned with Reproach, and
eir Posterity clouded in Oblivion.

Likeways all former Grants to Bishops-
ees and Abbays &c. were confirmed, Ma-
ours added to them, and their Priviledges
nlarged: which methods jointly consider'd,
ade King *Robert* an absolute Master of the
ffections of an united People, who were
is own by all imaginable Tyes; for he un-
erstood his Interest so well, that he thought
uspected Friends his greatest Enemies, and
eir least punishment was to be sent a pack-
ng to their *English* Comerades; so that there
s scarce left a supposition of a suspected Re-
el inhabiting the Main-Land of *Scotland*
this precise Period.

Thus

Thus while this remarkable year 131 ended, and the next began with these an such mixtures of Affairs and Business, Kin *Robert* left no other means unessay'd t strengthen and secure himself further in th Possession of his Throne.

This Lord Stewart, the Earl of *Murray* an Lord *Duglas*, Generals of unquestionab Bravery, Wisdom and Reputation, guarde the Borders by Turns, and rendered all th Attempts of the common Enemy vain an fruitless.

And to distract, and divert the more, th *English* Measures and strength, the King e tertained a secret Correspondence with m ny great Ones in *Ireland*, who were ready revolt, and bent to recover their Indepe dency from the *English*, and fully agreed receive for their King his most Valia Brother, *Edward Bruss* Earl of *Carryk*, and show the respect he had to the Noble Fam ly of *Bruss*, and to hearten the *Irish* and co vince them his Brother was worthy o Crown, he encouraged all his fellow Adve turers in the Enterprise, and convey'd him the Burgh of *Air*, where on *April* 27*th* b ing the Sunday before the Feast of St. *Jam* and St. *Philip Anno* 1315, in a freque Parliament, he entailed him, and then h Lawful Heirs Male, of him to be begotte his Successour in the Kingdom of *Scotla* in case he himself dyed without Lawf

Hei

eirs Male of his own Body, to which Deed
s Daughter Lady *Marjory* is a Conſenter,
who, failling the foreſaids, is the next in
e Royal Talzie, and her Lawful Heirs to
begotten when ſhe ſhould be married)
whom I ſhall chooſe to treat in this very
lace, ſhe having ſo near a relation to the
eat Affairs then in hand ; what afterwards
appened, and particularly to the principal
bject and deſign of this Chapter.

She was a moſt Beautiful Virgin, and a-
orned with all excellencies of Nature and
ducation, and being now arrived at the
ate of Woman, the King her Father both
y Inclination and to gratify the deſires of
is People, reſolved of diſpoſing of her in
Marriage, to ſtrengthen the Royal Family
n the Line, in caſe the above ſettlement
hould in part either be broken or naturally
ail.

Of King *Robert*'s Subjects, all things com-
lexly conſidered, none had better pretenti-
ons to be his Son in Law, than *Walter* Lord
Stewart of *Scotland*, he had a moſt opulent
Eſtate, convey'd down to him by a long Se-
ries of great and Heroick Anceſtours, his
Hereditary Office linked him and his Fami-
y to the Crown, and gave him Advantage
over other Subjects, he had given admirable
proofs of a ſingular Preſence and Greatneſs
of Mind, and of an undaunted Courage
and Bravery, in dangers of the laſt Conſe-

quence

quence, he had a Capacity and Applicatio
for Busines above his Years, and an Affabil
ty and Gayety of Temper, which rendere
him popular and complaisant, and fitte
him for the intermitting Diversions and sofe
Entertainments of the Court: Moreover h
was but aged twenty and two Years, and h
a well proportioned Body, a most agreeab
and obliging Meen, and all those natur
Accomplishments, for which Youth and M
rit are admired, loved and respected: h
deceased Fathers close Friendship with th
King, his Services to him, and his own ga
lant Deportment, but above all his Conque
of the Affection of the young Princess contr
buted most to consummate the Marriage, ye
the Joy and Wishes of the People conspir
to carry on the Match, which were all pr
mising *Omens* of an Issue worthy of suc
an Illustrious and Heroick Descent.

The mentioned Act of Settlement, an
the Solemnization of their Nuptials, seem
to have been the last considerable Scene
and Complements passed in *Scotland*, wit
which King *Robert* entertained his magnan
mous Brother *Edward*, who in this yea
1215, put to Sea at the Town of *Air* [*Ba*
bour Page 229.] with seven Thousan
brave Men, and arrived in *Wolyngs*-Firth i
Ireland, on Sunday the 25*th* Day of *Ma*
[*Hollinshed*] and marched towards *Craig*
fergus, where I shall leave him and his He
roic

ick Actions, and ſhall only notice his too arly Fate as it fell out.

King *Robert* having now triumph'd over he *Engliſh*, Invaded their Nation, Guarded he Borders, Strengthened, Inriched and nſpirited his People, freed himſelf of Boſom nemies of whatſoever Names, made an adantageous Alliance or Aſſociation with a onfederated Faction of an oppreſſed Neighouring People, ſettled the Succeſſion of the rown, and Married his Daughter Lady *Marjory* to *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, ne of the moſt deſerving of his Subjects, to whom he gave in frank Marriage † the Baony of *Bathcate*, the Lands of *Ricartoun* nd *Rathow*, alſo the Lands of *Wermes*, *Erynaith*, *Gallowhill*, *Bondingtoun*, and the Lands called *Burome*, contiguous and adjacent o the Town and Loch of *Lithgow*, likeways an Annuity out of the *Kerſe* of *Stirling*, with the Lands of *Kinpunt* and *Edenhame* n the Shires of *Edinburgh* and *Roxburgh*, nd carried the War from his own Countrey o an other, and his Fleet returning from he *Iriſh* Expedition (and now all theſe falling out within a ſhort but buſie Period of twelve moneths) he purſued the reſt of his Deſign, and the courſe of his good For-

P tune

† *Ex inventario Rot.* R. 1. *& ex copia ſine data.*

tune," [*Vide Barbour*] without loseing time, aided with *Walter* Lord Stewart o *Scotland* his Maich or Son in Law & a suffi cient number of brave Warriours, he made sudden Descent upon the Western Isles o *Scotland*, and obliged the proud Inhabi tants to acknowledge him Master, and o bey his Laws, with which Success and hi happy return, I conclude the affairs of thi Campaign; they being the last Particular that I have observed, wherewith the Lor Stewart was concerned this Year.

But what humane Grandeur or prosper Glory is not followed with some Scenes o another Nature! for the Pleasure procure by former Successes was soon impair by a future Accident, for on Tuesda the Second Day of *March* being *Fastens E* in the next year (as we now reckon) *vi* 1316, the King, the Royal Family and th Lord Stewart, received a sensible stroke, an all loyal Subjects were sharers of their Gric and Loss; for Lady *Marjory* the Kings Daugh ter, the Lord Stewarts Wife, as she was re turning home from *Paslay* to *Renfrew*, wa thrown from her Horse and by the fall suf fered a Dislocation of the *Vertebræ* of th Neck, and dyed upon the Spot, and bein very pregnant, and no skill'd Person a hand, a Countrey Fellow boldly took upo him and acted the Surgeon, and in the Ope ration, gave the *Fœtus*, *A Scar in the Ey*

whic

which proved incureable, which Accident was the Reaſon why the then tender Patient, thereafter our Robert *the Second, and firſt King of the* Stewarts *was ag-named* Blear Eye.

I ſhall not take upon me to defend each particular of this ſtory as a Truth, but this much is certain, that the Learned Judicious and ever valuable *Barbour*, *Page* 227, hath placed the Birth of *Robert* the Second about the beginning of the year 1316, and the uninterrupted Tradition of the adjacent Inhabitants, where *Marjory Bruce* is ſaid to have ſubmitted to her untimely Fate, is hitherto preſerved and handed down, as I have related, and for the honour of their Tradition, they add, that on the fatal Ground where the Accident happened, there was an Obeliſk erected, yet to be ſeen, with a defaced Statue and an obliterated Inſcription, relateing the mournful Particulars of her Death; and that ſhe was Interred in the *Abbay* Church of *Paſlay*, before the High Altar, then the common Sepulchre of the Anceſtours of the Lord High Stewart. Moreover *Froyſard* a *French* Hiſtorian, a contemporary with this *Robert* the Second, and his Acquaintance too, affirms he was Bleare eyed: and ſeveral unqueſtionable and Antient Monuments * gives this *Robert* the Ag-name of *Blear*

* *Erntully*'s Tomb in the Cathedral Church

Blear Eye, all which ſeem to ſtrengthe this account, and I preſume will free m from Impertinency, for bringing it in in th place.

Mariory Bruce's Royal Birth, her excelle Enduements, and the ſurpriſing Manne of her Death, naturally ſuppoſe the Lo Stewart then a diſconſolate Widdower, we it not that he was a Souldier and a Man Wiſdom, as well as of Courage, and that h Grief was moderated, and his Comfort plac in the Hopes he had of his infant So the liveing pledge of his deareſt Conſort, an that his delight was in Action, the beſt G vernour of irregular Affections.

Mutual Hoſtilities ſtill continuing b twixt the *Engliſh* and the *Scots*, the *Engli* thought fit to have recourſe to the Court Rome, who rarely ever fail'd to be with th ſtrongeſt, and had a Truce patch'd up o their ownConditions to be offered, for whic end † on the Day of *Decembe* being the Friday before the Feaſt of St. *Th mas*, in *Anno* 1317, Brother *Adam* of *New toun*. Guardian of the Minor Friers of *Ber wick* being ordered to intimate and Proclam certain Papal Bulls and other Papers Rela tiv

Church of *Dunkell*: his Pictures Antient an modern: *vide* Coyns &c.

† *Fœdera* &c. *Page* 683. *Tom* 3d.

ſive to that Truce betwixt *Scotland* and *England*, he came to the Village of *Old-Cambus*, and demanded ſafe conduct from King *Robert*, betwixt that place and *Berwick*, which was given him (in the Kings Name) by our *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, Sir *Alexander Seaton* and *William Montonferth* the Kings Clerk, the King himſelf declining to ſee him. Brother *Adam* being returned with the above mentioned Bulls *&c.* was denyed a perſonal Conference with King *Robert*, by the expreſſed Stewart and Clerk, and was ordered to deliver his Letters to them, to be ſhowen to their Maſter, if for, or againſt him: But becauſe theſe Bulls and other Papers did not ſtile him King of *Scotland*, they were ſent back with Contempt, he refuſing to take any Notice of them, unleſs the Title of King of *Scotland* ſhould be given him, and the Town of *Berwick* put in his hands; he being fully reſolved to have it, and at that time provided all neceſſaries fit for a Siege and ready to inveſt it.

And accordingly on the Second Day of *April* in the next Year, *viz.* 1318 it was * Invaded by Correſpondence and ſtratagem, and taken and intirely maſtered through Blood and ſtrength, and † *Walter* Lord Stewart

* *Holinſhed Page* 221. † *Barbour P.* 288.

Stewart of *Scotland*, Son in Law to the Kin
who was young and Valiant, and had a
ways a moſt ardent deſire after Glory, an
to be poſted on the marches to have all o
caſions to ſignalize himſelf, was made G
vernour of the Town and Caſtle, whi
ſhowed the great Confidence his wiſe Fath
in Law had of his Firmneſs and Merits.

No ſooner was he entered upon his char
than by Incurſions through ſeveral Count
in the North of *England*, the Town an
Caſtle was plenteouſly furniſhed with all n
ceſſary Proviſions for one Year at leaſt; an
beſides Archers, Burghers and other Inhab
tants, whoſe fidelity was not doubted, t
Lord Stewart ſent for five Hundered of h
Feuars and Vaſſals, and their retainers, a
brave men, compleatly equipp'd, grathed wi
the Armour of their Valiant Anceſtou
who had been train'd up in Dangers, an
now grown unacquainted with fear, muc
leſs with flight.

He had alſo with him in the Town of
John Crab a *Fleeming*, an expert Engeneer
of a quick invention, and dextrous in co
triving and frameing warlick Engines an
ordering fit preparations for Defence in ca
of a Siege, which was attempted the enſuein
Year but without Succeſs, as ſhall be afte
wards related.

Affairs being brought to this Poſture, Kin
Robert returned and went from place t
plac

lace through the Kingdom, to look after he Contingences of the Government, and while he was thus imployed he was * Cured by Pope *Johnin*, the 2*d* of his Pontificat, by a Bull dated at *Avignion* of the 4*th* Kalends of *July*, for treating his Letters and Messenger with Contempt, and taking of *Berwick* after Proclaiming a Peace: which thundering, e little regarded, being upon self Defence, nd unhandsomely provoked, and haveing ever agreed to the Articles of the pretended Treaty.

And although success seem'd to hang to he *Scots* Arms in *Brittain* in this Year, yet ertainly, they were unprosperous else where, or *Edward Bruss* King of *Ireland* was kill'd with many brave men in a Battel fought ear *Dondalk*, on the 14*th* of *October* being t. *Calixtus* Day, which mightily weaken- d King *Robert*'s Interest, and quite obscur- d that Figure that the *Scots* were then ikely to make in that Kingdom, and redu- ed the Poor and divided Natives to a Ne- essity of obeying again their *English* Task- masters.

Edward Bruce's Death, determined his rother King *Robert* to new measures; for in plene Parliament held at *Scoon* the third Day of *December*, being the Sunday after the

* *Fœdera* &c. *Page* 707. *Tom.* 3*d.*

the Feaſt of St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle, he mad
an Act for Security of the Kingdom an
ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown in h
own Perſon, and to the Lawful Heirs Ma
of his Body, to be begotten; failing of whic
to *Robert Stewart* his Grand-child, Son to h
Deceas'd Daughter *Marjory Bruce*, by h
Husband *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotlan*
by which it is evident, this was but a R
cogniſing of what was Hereditary, and ſeem
to prove that by the before mentioned Talz
made in 1315, King *Robert* never mean
that even the Lawful Heirs Male of h
Brother *Edwards* Body, were to have bee
preferr'd to the Throne, before his ow
Daughter, unleſs that his Brother had ſur
vived him, and actually Succeeded him
the Kingdom.

And to make the view yet clearer, an
the Obſervation juſt, it is affirmed by th
Reverend *Barbour*, that *Edward Bruce* Ea
of *Carryk* had to Wife, *Iſobel* Siſter to D
vid Earl of *Athol*, and that it was matter
Fact is undeniable that King *Robert* the Fi
gave to *Iſobel de Atholia*, and *Alexand*
Bruce her Son his Nephew, * many Cha
ters of Lands in ſeveral ſhires, by which
is plain, that this Poſteriour Settleme
re

* *Ex inventario Reg. Rob.* I.

ndered a Part of that Tailie made at *Air*, in
315, null; or at leaſt explain'd it.

To this Act are appended the Seals of many
the then Clergy & great men, one of which
that of *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*,
ho in this Seaſon of the year, improper for
ction, had been call'd from *Berwick* to be
itneſs to that Solemn Honour confer'd up-
his Son, and then return'd to his Poſt,
d faithfully diſcharged his Truſt, and up-
the ſtrongeſt Motives, approved himſelf
Man of Wiſdom, Courage and Loyalty;
r beſides that Duty he owed to Vertue and
s Countrey, and the Love he had to the
erſon and Government of King *Robert*, he
d before his Eyes the immortal Examples
great and famed Progenitors, and by
eading their Footſteps, to be no leſs an Il-
ſtrious Pattern to his tender Son, who was
en the Hope of the *Scots*, and Heir appar-
nt of the Crown.

Berwick, as things then ſtood, was an
ye-ſore to *England*, and a Barrier to *Scot-
nd*; the one People being no leſs bent to
cover it than the other were reſolved to
aintain it, as a part of their Antient and
te Title and Poſſeſſion. *Walter* Lord
tewart of *Scotland*, Governour of the Town
d Caſtle, uſed all imaginable Precaution
gainſt Surpriſes, or a formed Siege. Of new
e cauſed the Magazins to be filled with
reſh and ſufficient ſtores, and decayed Places

to be repair'd and ſtrongly fenced, and kep
ſuch a ſtrict and orderly Watch, that he pre
vented all means of Treachery; Moreove
his Conduct was ſo regular, and every thi
about him ſo obliging, that he had a Mir
eſteemed no leſs equal than it was know
to be Heroick, which both join'd togeth
made him moſt grateful to the whole Garr
ſon and Inhabitants, but more particular
to thoſe Five Hundered he brought into t
Place, who for the moſt part were all Ge
tlemen, and tyed to him, [*Barbour P.* 28
and his Family, by a relation of Blood, A
lyance or Dependence: in a word they, we
men of Honour and Experience, and kn
their Duty to their King and Countrey, th
Intereſts and ſafety to their Families and H
ſterity, and acted accordingly.

All things being ready on both hands, K
Edward advanc'd, being attended with a gall
Army, and inveſted the Town on the firſt
September in the year 1319, and opened
Trenches and rered ſtrengths, and comple
formed and cover'd a Siege on the *6th* of
foremention'd Month, and on the morning
the next day, † being the Eve of the Nat
ty of the ever Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, Mothe
our Lord, a general Attacque was made, firſt
Land and then by Water, a Fleet crowding

Ha

Barbour page 283

aven, fitted with all Munitions of War, reatning no leſs Danger on the one hand than e Army did on the other: the Aſſault was igorous and continu'd till paſt Noon, but the eſiſtance was ſo warm and Noble, notwithanding of the Lowneſs and Inſufficiency of e Walls, and the conſiderable Bounds theſe w had to maintain againſt ſo great a Multiide; but the Lord Stevvart the Governour apear'd to be every where preſent, and by his xample and Conduct, ſo animated the Defenants, that the Enemies Ladders and Machines ere overturned and the Efforts of their Pioeers rendred abortive. So that nothing of Moent on that ſide was then effected. In the eat of the diſpute they afreſh began to try if eir Succeſs would be better from their Navy, ey ordered one ſtout Ship (though ſome rite more) compleatly equipp'd and mann'd ſail up cloſe to the Wall, the long-boat was ſtned to her Mid-maſt and cramm'd with a rew of well armed daring Fellows, yet notithſtanding of the advantage of the Tyde, and eing hal'd by ſtrong Ropes ty'd to Barges nd Oars, ply'd with outmoſt Vigour to make ood a Poſt near the *Brig-houſe*, where the onflict was very hot on both hands, the *Enliſh* preſſed on, and in the Confuſion, laid out falling Bridge made of Timber, which proveng too ſhort, did them more hurt than ſervice, nd what by the throwing in of Stones by e Beſieg'd before, and then at the Ebbing of

the Sea, the Ship was grounded, and the Wate
falling Low, the *Scots* fiercely fell to Wor
and ſetting her on fire, and adding combuſ
ible Subſtance to it, ſhe went in Flames, ſ
that ſeverals were burnt, ſome eſcaped, and o
thers were made Priſoners of War, one o
which was a chief Engineer (which was n
leſs a real Loſs to the *Engliſh* than it was a con
ſiderable Advantage to the *Scots*, upon the ver
next Occaſion.) And all this was performe
in ſight of the Fleet, and ſo expeditiouſly, tha
before any great Relief could be given, the
Scots were entered the Town and ſo wel
ſtood their ground, that they loſt none then
notwithſtanding of another obſtinat Aſſault o
all Quarters.

The great Valour and good Fortune of the
Scots having prevented the promiſing Succeſ
of their Adverſaries, eſpecially of their Fleet
where their greateſt Hopes were centered
and being fatigu'd extreamly (to ſay no more)
about evening Song they ſounded a Retrea
which put an end to the *Martiall* Faits o
that Day.

Eerwick being in hazard, King *Rober*
drew together a ſmall but choice Army, un-
der the Command of the famous *Randel* and
Douglas, who wanting Force to raiſe the Siege
took another Courſe, and entering *England*
waſted the North Countreys, and laid them
under ſevere Contributions, and penetrating
the length of *Burrow-bridge* and *Milton* upon

Swale

Swale, 12 Miles distant from *York*, where they encountered a numerous but raw Army of their Enemies, who fled almost before they engaged, but were overtaken, and four Thousand of them kill'd, and drown'd, upon and near the place [*Holinshed*] Amongst whom was the Major of *York*; but *William Melton* Archbishop of that City, and the Bishop of *Ely*, two of their Captains, escaped, though it did not fare so well with others of the Clergy, seing three hundred Priests [*vid. Barbour*] fell in that fight: whose service to their Countrey would have certainly been more agreeable to their Order, to have been done another way than by the Sword.

Whilst the *Scots* were thus triumphing beyond *Tweed*, the *English* were not idle on this side o't; they duely weigh'd what occasioned the Miscarriages of the former Attacque upon *Berwick*, and what was proper next to be done for preventing the like, their warlike Utensils were repair'd, alter'd or compleated as was thought fit, *&c.* And neither were these within the Town less busy; So after an Interval of five days, the Signal was given for a general Assault [*Barbour Page* 290] on the Dawning of the 13*th* day of this Moneth being the Eve of the Exaltation of the *Holy Cross*; so they boldly approached neer the foot of the Wall and mounted their Ladders, and high Scaffolds; but the besieged quickly receiv'd the Alarm with admirable Presence, and with no

less

leſs Vigour and Dexterity turn'd theſe Inſtruments over upon their Maſters, and alſo without *Reſpite*, threw Stones whereby many were kill'd and wounded, and others receiv'd terrible Fractures and Contuſions, whereas the Defendants, being in their Armour, ſuſtained ſmall Loſs, notwithſtanding the Wall was not ſo high, but the Pikes did ſome Hurt & Execution, as did the Bow-men and Slingers too, who were ſhooting and caſting inceſſantly.

Theſe Attempts were always renewed till neer Noon, [*Barbour page.* 291] and as oft defeated, at which time the Beſiegers preſs'd on towards the Wall a prodigious Machine call'd a *Sow*, made of ſtrong Planks of Timber, and Barrs of Iron, ſupported with Wheels, and fill'd with Armed Men, to protect them in undermining the Wall; immediatly the Lord Stewart the Governour, order'd the abovementioned Engineer to act his Part, promiſing him Rewards, but if he fail'd, preſent Death; who immediatly fell to Work with a curious Engine, contrived with Springs and great Art, for throwing of big Stones of any great Weight; the firſt Stone fell beyond her, and the ſecond was ſhort, however it diſpirited the *Sow-lodgers*, but the third was thrown up in the Air with almoſt incredible Force, which falling directly upon her, broke her in pieces, that Minute ſhe was advanced to the Wall; where ſome were kill'd outright, and others cruſh'd or maimed.

In

In the midſt of the Confuſion, *John Crab* made ready to mount his Crane, who alſo had Wheels to move it from place to place, to make it the more ſerviceable; to it was fixed a ſtrong Chain of Iron; he had prepared Splinters of dry Wood, Pitch, Tar, Sulphur, Lint, Hards *&c.* and form'd them as it were in ſolid Bodies, which ſerv'd him as Faggots which in Bulk might have been likened to Hogsheads, theſe he hoop'd with Girths of Iron, and having faſtned them to the Crane, and being fired to purpoſe, they terrified the Enemy, and kept them off, and were ſoftly dropp'd upon the ſhatter'd Timber, and burnt it to Aſhes by an Addition of Fewell and other Means from within, notwithſtanding of all endeavours uſed to the Contrary from without.

On the other hand, the Mariners were no leſs imploy'd; they were working their Ships as cloſe up to the Wall as poſſibly they could, their Forecaſtles were planted with ſufficient Men in Armour, compleatly provided with all neceſſary Weapons and Inſtruments of Offence; and the Long-Boats *&c.* were in the ſame Condition; whereupon the Engineer made his Machine readie, and having ſet her to work, ſhe threw a ſtone, and hit an *Aſpine* with ſuch Violence and Succeſs, that the Men within tumbled down upon the Land, which ſo confounded the reſt that they ventur'd not again to renew Approaches ſo dangerous and ſo neer the Wall; So that what was here done

amounted

amounted to no more than an Amuſement, but in deed impair'd the ſtrength of the ſmall Garriſon by a neceſſary Diverſion of a part of the Forces the which, as it ſeems, was the grand Project of the Enemy.

On the other Quarters of the Town, Attacques were repeated without Intermiſſion with all imaginable Reſolution, and as oft received with no leſs Bravery, yea the very Women (with the Babes in their Armes) and the Boys, imploy'd themſelves in gathering Arrows and Stones, and whatſoever could give Aſſiſtance to the beſieged, which no doubt rais'd a Noble Emulation and Courage to the utmoſt pitch, on the moſt natural and engaging Principles.

In all the bloody Labours of this Day, the Lord Stewart approved himſelf a great Captain. In the morning, when he receiv'd the Alarm he was ready with the firſt, and gave Orders with very much Diſcretion and Spirit: he was attended with an hundred Light-Horſe-men well appointed, who were a Safe-guard to the reſt, and reſerv'd to ſuccour ſuch as were in extreameſt Hazard: He with no leſs Care than Celerity viewed again and again the ſeveral Poſts to obſerve the Motions of the Enemy and encouraged every man in his ſtation, to be mindfull of Honour, and ſtand his Ground and opportunely ſupply'd ſuch places as were threatned with immediat Danger: His Example animated the Souldiers of the Garriſon

and the ſucceſs of the former Defence ſo encou-raged the Inhabitants, that the attacques of the Enemy were repulſed with incredible Valour.

At length his Train of an hundred were re-duced to one ſingle man, at which time the Beſiegers preſs'd hard on, and not only hewed down a ſtrong out-work of Timber, and burnt down the Draw-bridge, which was chain'd to the *Mary-Gate*, but alſo throng'd cloſe up to the Gate it ſelf and ſet it on Fire, which drove the Beſieg'd to their laſt ſhifts. The Lord Stew-art incontinently call'd the moſt part of the Men from the Caſtle (which had been utter-ly neglected by the Enemy that Day) and having obſerved from the Wall how Matters went, he reſolved at one bold hit, to break their Meaſures, or glorioufly fall in the At-tempt. He caus'd throw open the Gate, and he and his freſh men ruſh'd forward, with ſuch Vigour Force that in a Minute he diſſipa-ted and extinguiſh'd the Fire; he beat back the Enemy in great Diſorder from their new Poſ-ſeſſion, and betwixt Hope and Diſpair and by the Advantage of the Ground and a juncture of favourable Accidents, and Circumſtances they defended themſelves with Sword in Hand with unexpreſſible Reſiſtance, till Night ob-lig'd both to retire, and put a Cloſe to this bloody Conflict; And perhaps Time or Place cannot affoord a more lively Inſtance of Reſolute Defence than this was.

Both Parties ſuſtained great Loſs, and each

were equally fill'd with Admiration of the others Bravery: and Eaſe was moſt acceptable to all, but particularly to the maim'd and wounded after ſuch extraordinary Fatigues.

However King *Edward* had no mind to give over before he gain'd his Point; but the unwelcome News being brought him, that his Subjects were killed and his Kingdom plundered by his Enemies, made a Diviſion in his Army: his Nobles and great Barons were preſſing to continue the Siege, but thoſe of the North had more ſenſible Arguments to perſwade them otherways; and being mightily favoured by *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter* (the Kings Couſin-German) they prevail'd; and all, with as little Honour as their loſſes and Indignation were great, returned home to hunt after an Enemy in their own Bowels, which was too nimble for them: ſo the *Scots* were left in Poſſeſſion of what they believed they had juſt Title to.

Randal and *Duglas* and their ſmall Army, underſtanding the *Engliſh* were riſen from before *Berwick*, and were in queſt of them, and being ſenſible they wanted ſtrength to grapple with ſuch a Superiour power they turned towards the Weſt Marches, paſſed by *Carliſle* and entered *Scotland*, having beaten the Enemy, Burnt and deſtroyed their Countrey, and carryed off conſiderable Priſoners, Plunder and Contributions; and were moſt graciouſly received by King *Robert* with

with great Demonſtrations of Joy and Honour, who was makeing ready to go to *Berwick*; where being arrived, he was met by the Governour, his Son in Law, on whom he conferred all thoſe marks of Affection and reſpect, which are the perpetual Companions of the Fortunate, and having vieu'd and conſidered the diſadvantages, *&c* of the Beſieged, and the Power and Attempts of the Enemy, he was no leſs pleaſed with the Diſſappointment of the latter, than he admired the Valour of the former; particularly the Noble behaviour of the Lord Stewart, a part of whoſe Character and his important Service on this Occaſion is briefly hinted at, and expreſſed thus, by the Reverend Mr. *John Barbour* Arch-deacon of *Aberdeen*.

Barwicke *was on this maneer*
Reſkewed, and they that therein wer.
He was worthy a Prince to bee
Through manheede and ſubtilitie,
That could with wit ſo hie a thing,
But tynſel bring to good ending.
To Barwick *ſyne the King gaes,*
And when he heard ſyne how it was
Defended ſo doone manfullie,
he loved them that were there greately.
Walter Stewarts *great bounty*
Attour the lave commended he
For the right great Defence he made,
At the Yait where men brunt had.

The

The Erle as ye hear'd me deviſe,
And certes he was meikle to praiſe,
That ſo ſtoutly with plain feghting,
At open Paite made ſik defending.
Mieht he had lived while he had been,
Of perfite eild withoutten wene
His renoun ſhould have ſtricked fer;
But Death that watches ever neer
Into the ſtower of his youtheed,
Made end of all his doughty Deed.
As I ſhall tell further mair, &c.

The Defeat at *Milton*, the Pillaging of the Countreys in the North of *England*, the Diſappointment before *Berwick*, the takeing many *Engliſh* of Diſtinction in the mentioned Incurſion, & the fruitleſs Purſuit of the *Scots*, were very mortifying to King *Edward*, but not the only loſs he ſuſtained, for about the Feaſt of all Saints, which is the firſt of *November*, [*Tyrel*, *Holinſhed*] *James* Lord *Douglas* entered *England* with an Army, Marched through the Countrey of *Gileſland*, and went foreward to *Burgh* under *Stanmoor*, returned through the moſt parts of *Weſtmoreland* and *Cumberland*, and not only ſo, but went aſide to *Newcaſtle*, threatened the Town, Skirmiſhed upon the Bridge, where were ſlain Sir *John Perith* and ſome Perſons of Character, and having, as they paſs'd along in all places, Burnt their Enemys Towns, Villages, Corns and Winter Proviſions &c, made many Priſoners

ſoners and driven away their Cattle; & after all made a ſafe Retreat to their own Country, while King *Edward* was forced to Return from a *Scotiſh* Expedition, having neither ſeen an Enemy to fight with, nor Proviſions, nor Hopes to keep the diſpirited Army from ſtarveing. A tract of Advantages, and the then poſture of Affairs, did not make the *Scots* forget their former Calamities, State and condition, nor free them from dreadful Apprehenſions for the future, from ſuch a powerfull Nation as the *Engliſh*, who were acted by Ambitious Pretences and Intereſt, impatient through Diſappointments and inflamed for Revenge.

The *Scots* left no meaſures uneſſay'd for the ſecurity of themſelves & their Poſterity: perhaps they uſed their Victories with a Moderation below what might have been expected from their ſuppos'd Temper, and in nothing equall'd by the intolerable treatment they had received. A Peace on any Honourable Terms was the thing they were unanimouſly agreed upon; ſince Defence, not Conqueſt could only be their Aim; yea, and at length, the wiſeſt of the *Engliſh*, were ſo ſenſibly humbled by the prevailing Fate of the *Scots*, that they were content to ſmother their Reſentments for a Seaſon, & ſeem'd to be more earneſt for a Truce than the *Scots*, which was not only entered upon, but agreed to, and commenced on the Feaſt of St. *Thomas*, being the

21st Day of *December* in the Year 1319, a
was to continue and be of force till the Fe
of *Christmass* in *Anno* 1321, which ha
been inviolably kept by both Nations as
Hostile Incursions, by all that I can co
clude, from *Fœdera* &c. *Angliæ*, in that P
riod.

This Truce being only a suspension
Arms, and adapted to some Contingenc
precisely agreed to, each Party presum
themselves at freedome, to prosecute a
Measures that might be judged best to ser
their Interests.

The King of *England* by his Embassador
& repeated Applications, wearied the Court
Rome with daily Complaints of *Robert Bru*
course of Rebellious practices and usurpa
ons, and with sham stories of his own Cla
and Soveraignity over *Scotland*.

The Pope was then esteemed the univ
sal Arbiter, from whom there was no Appe
and the *Scots* finding themselves mis-rep
sented and lying under severe Interdictio
and his Holiness and the Cardinals abu
by the indefatigable Industry and most p
vailing Insinuations and Influences th
could be produced by Wit and Ambitio
back'd with Riches & Power, thought the
selves obliged to a Vindication.

And to set this Affair in its true Light,
must be owned that the *Scots* were not in t
main dispos'd to decline the Judge, but unha

in wanting Access and Opportunity of informing and undeceiving him: and now Occasion having offered, they resolved to Address and make a fair and just Representation of the Reasons of the long Wars, and that they only acted in self Defence. So on the 6th of *April* in 1320 at the Monastery of *Arbrothock*, in the Countrey of *Angus* in the Shire of *Forfar*, in the Diocess of the Nobles and Barons, *&c.* (one of the chief of which was *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*) being Assembled, after mature Deliberation, wrote a Letter to Pope *John*, giving an account of their Origine, Conversion to Christianity, an uninterrupted Succession of Kings in their Royal Line, their Liberty and Independency, lamentable Circumstances, unsufferable Oppressions, &c. Hereditary Title, Possession, extraordinary Valour and merits of King *Robert*, to whom they were inviolably link'd, and that it was not vain Glory or an Invasion of their Neighbours Right, *&c*, but a maintaining of their own which they sought after, which they declared they would do, and that while one Hundred *Scots* men were alive, and able to draw Swords, they would never bow their necks to the *English* yoke, *&c.*

But about four Months after this, an Incident shewed the inconstancy of humane Resolution, and fairely offered to defeat the great Design of this Solemn Letter; for in the

the beginning of the Month of *August* a meeting of the Eſtates was held at *Perth* (which hath been ever ſince call'd the Black Parliament in Reſpect what then happened where King *Robert*, for the Intereſt of his Crown, the Grandeur of Hereditary Monarchy, or to ſhew he underſtood the Exerciſe of Soveraignity, demanded of his Nobles and Barons by what Title they held their Lands, and appointed them a Day to produce their Tenures.

This was received with very much Surpriſe & Confuſion: ſome whoſe Evidents had been loſt by the Accidents of War, others who had poſſeſs'd themſelves unwarrantably in the times of Confuſion, of the Eſtates of Rebels and Appendages of the Crown, & many who were haughty & blinded by Undiſcretion, Humour and Vanity, roſe up and drew their Swords, and anſwered in great Heat, *theſe are our Rights and Charters.*

As a Torrent is not to be reſiſted, neither were they then; and although King *Robert* had too much Spirit to digeſt the Indignity thrown upon Majeſty, yet he wiſely diſſembled his Reſentments for the time, & thought it convenient as things ſtood, to ſuſpend the Puniſhment due to the Crime, and the Execution of the Law till a critical Opportunity of his own chooſing, ſhould make him capable to do Juſtice on the perſons of the delinquents.

Guil

Guilt, and every *Species* of Rebellion, like other heinous Sins, is very quick sighted: for the conscious Offenders, soon discovered that they were not entertain'd by the King as formerly, with that *Air* of Affability and Cheerfulness which was most natural to him in all the ordinary and necessary Points of his Conduct.

They like the worst of men, and rather than own a Fault, despaired of Pardon, and back'd an insolent undecency, with the highest Treachery: they entered in no less Conspiracy than against the Government & Sacred Person of the King. The chief in the Treason were Sir *William Sowles* Lord *Liddisdale* and Butler of *Scotland*, Sir *Roger Mubray*, *Richard Broun*, *John Logie*, *Gilbert Malyerd*, the Countess of *Strathern* and Sir *David Brechyne*, whose Bloody Design being discovered, they were convicted and condemned, and then either incarcerated or suffered Death, accoring as the injured Soveraign was moved by Clemency or Justice. There were some that were accused of the same Crime, but were not found Guilty.

As a Rebel taints his own and his Posterities Blood, so a Patriot raises his Figure by Loyal Trophies, and their Rewards support the Merits of his Ancestours, and leave Illustrious Marks of his own Worth for the Glory and Imitation of his Family.

The Eſtates of theſe Traitours falling to the Crown, were conferred in parts upon the greateſt Favorites and beſt Subjects. The Lands of *Nisbit*, † the Baronys of *Langnewtoun*, *Maxtoun* and *Cavertoun*, which Sir *John Sowles* forfaulted: alſo the Lands of *Eckford*, the Baronys of *Kelly* and *Methven*, which were Sir *Roger Mubrays*, lying in the Shires of *Roxburgh*, *Forfar* and *Perth*, were given to *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, as a Teſtimony of his Prince's Bounty and Affection, and of his own conſtant Fidelity to the Crown on all Occaſions.

The remaining part of this Year furniſhed no great matter of Obſervation, but towards the cloſe of the next, it is certain that the *Engliſh* were * preparing to fall upon King *Robert* and his Complices, but yet the *Scots* were ſooner ready, and the Truce being fully expired, about the Sixth Day of *January* in 1322, they invaded *England*, commanded by the King himſelf, as ſome Writers or according to others, by the Earl of *Murray*, and deſtroyed all before them to *Rercroſs &c*, upon *Stanmore*, and being advanced to *Daringtoun*, two Detachments were ordered out under the conduct of Lord *James Duglas*, and *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scot-*

† *Ex inventario Rot. Rob.* 1.

* *Fœdera, Tom.* 3. December 17. 132

Scotland, the one fell in upon *Hertipoole* and *Cleveland*, and the other upon *Richmound*, and laid them under Contributions, and acted without Controle, and having again joined the main Body of the Army, they returned to *Scotland*, without an offer of Battel, or any oppoſition; having lived plentifully a part of this cold Seaſon on their Neighbours beſt Proviſions, and been very familiar with their moſt valuable Effects.

The *Engliſh* Writers lay no ſmall part of the Succeſs of the *Scots* in this Expedition, on *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, (and his Aſſociats) who, for a Correſpondence with *Randel* & *Duglas*, and for other accumulated Crimes, was put to Death at his Caſtle at *Pontefract* the Day of *March* being the Munday before the Feaſt of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin, which is always *March* 25*th*.

The wiſe & powerful *Engliſh* Nation, were enraged upon the unlucky Events of Affairs, and many began to imagine that the Succeſs which attended the *Scots* was not owing to their Valour, good Fate and Conduct, but to the Treachery of ſome of themſelves, and the male Adminiſtration of the chief Favorites.

The King was bent to repair his Diſgraces, and his people were very willing to comply with him, and jointly reſolved to carry on ſuch a War againſt the *Scots* which would either exſtirpat, or ſo far humble them

them, that they would be obliged to make a Surrender of themſelves, or be reduced to that and worſe, to begg Bread at the hands of their Enemys to keep them alive. On *May* the 11*th*, Orders were given, for raiſing an Army conſiſting of an Hundred Thouſand Horſe men and Foot, appointed with all proper Equipage, the place of Rendevouze was to be at *Newcaſtle*, and the time, the *Octaves* of the Feaſt of the Holy Trinity, but the Motions then were not ſo ſudden, as ſhall appear afterwards.

The *Scots* were very ſenſible of theſe great Preparations, and were projecting Ways and Means to evade the Blow; and after their wonted manner entered *England* with a ſmal Detachment, toward the beginning of *June*, † as appears by a Mandate dated the 13*th* of that Month at *Hathelſaye* directed to *Andrew Harcla*, to reſiſt them, but they returned with their ordinary Succeſs.

Whether this confident Trip was deſigned an Introduction to greater Affairs, or to amuſe the *Engliſh*, and make them break their meaſures and divide their Army, or to keep them humble & ſhew that they themſelves were the ſame time in greateſt dangers, or for intelligence, or to obſerve if their own Fate was declineing, I ſhal leave it to o-

thers

† *Fœdera Tom.* 3*d.*

thers to weigh the particulars and their Con-
ſequences and to conclude accordingly.

The methods the *Scots* purſued on this threatning and grand Emergent, ſhewed very much Caution and Wiſdome, perſonal Animoſities and Feuds and Emulation of Families, were heartily removed, or intirely laid aſide for a time, an *Amneſty* was granted to many Out-laws and ſuſpected Perſons, and the Vaſſals and Dependents of thoſe who ſuffered for *leſe Majeſty*, by new Grants were made in a better Condition than they were in under their old maſters; the Rights of the Prelacys and Abbays were of new confirmed and augmented with new Enduements; and in that *interim* many Indentures and other Grants of leſſer moment were expeded *hinde*, by the Clergy, Nobles and Barons: one of which, as an Example for all, I ſhall inſtance, ſeeing it belongs to the Subject in hand more particularly than to any other.

In 1322, on the Thursday after the Feaſt of the Holy Trinity, being the 18*th* Day of *June*, at the Monaſtery of *Melroſs*, *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland* * grants a Charter to the Abbot and Convent there, confirming them all Deeds given in their favours by his Anceſtours, and declares that the command

* *Vide James, Alexander, Walter,* &c.

mand of their men in *Kyles-moore*, and th
punishment of such who were absent on pre
sing occasions, belonged to them and thei
Bailies, or whom they should think fit to no
minate, and that their former Attendance o
him in the time of War should not be a prec
dent for the future, in prejudice of their a
tecedent priviledges and immunities.

And it is most probable that this was t
time that he gave a † Charter of the Rig
of Patronage of the Church of *Maxton*
the Abbot and Convent of *Dryburgh*.

Such Proceedings had their own Weig
and no doubt were done upon very good M
tives, and had no less Effects, the Clergy b
ing encouraged, made them the more willi
to lend their assistance in the War, and t
great Ones having ordered their Affairs d
pos'd them not to lose their Liberty b
with their lives, at one and the same tim
and to mix smaller with the weighty bu
nes of most threatning times, and to put
the best face in the worst circumstanc
shewed a noble assurance, and was a co
tempt, which was no less generous, th
wise, necessary and commendable.

The *Scots* being upon their Guard, a
understanding King *Edward* was dist
fr

† *Ex Chartulario de* Dryburgh *sine da*

from them as far as *York*, and that his Preparations went slowly on, they resolved that no time was to be lost, the Lord Stewart was ordered to his Post at *Berwick*, to secure that important Place as a retreat, in case of miscarriages or Accidents tending that way, and to defend it against any new Attempts which might be made against it, and about the first of *July*, King *Robert* entred *England* near *Carlisle*, and burnt a Mannor that sometime belonged to himself at *Ross* and *Allerdale*, and spoiled the Monastrey of *Holme*, and marching on he wasted the Countrey of *Conland*, and passing over *Doden Sands*, and then to *Cartmele* beyond *Leven Sands*, he advanced to the Town of *Lancaster*, where he was join'd by the Earl of *Murray* and the Lord *Duglas* with another Army, and advancing Southward they came to the Town of *Prestoun* in *Anderness*, Eighty Miles in *English* ground, having destroyed the whole Towns, Villages and Countreys as they scour'd along, without respect to place, except the Abbay of *Fourneis*, a Priorie of black Chanons in *Cartmele*, another of Black Monks, and a house of Preaching Friers in *Lancaster*, and a house of Friers minors in *Prestoun*, and returned to *Scotland* on the 24*th* of *July* being the Eve of the Apostle Saint *James*, with many Prisoners and Cattell, and great riches and much Bootie of all kinds.

King

King *Edward*, and much more his Valiant People, were gall'd out of Measure at these insulting practices of the *Scots*, and being filled with hopes of Revenge, they set out from *Newcastle* the 8th of *August*, as is clear from several [*vid. Fœdera*] documents Dated that day there, at *Goseford* and at *Pelton*.

King *Robert* by his Parties or Spies being sufficiently informed of the progress of the *English* Army, dispatched speedy Orders to all his Subjects on the South of *Forth*, to drive their Cattell and transport their Provisions and best Effects Northward of that River, as they tendered their own safety and regarded his Commands: the *English* Army past by *Berwick* about the 12th of *August*, but its Walls being made stronger and higher and all its Breaches repaired and newly fortified since the late Siege, and having Experience of the bravery of the Lord Stewart the Governour, they enterprised nothing against it, knowing if they succeeded in other things, it would naturally fall in their hands.

And ere the *English* were got the length of *Edinburgh*, King *Robert* was at *Culross*, on the other side of *Forth*, where they had no mind to follow him then, their own provisions turning scarce, and finding the Product as well as the Inhabitants of the Country removed, and that they were to encoun-

ter

ter Famine, a fiercer Enemy than the *Scots*, they hasted back to *England*, and in their way, burnt the Abbays of *Melross* and *Dryburgh*, with several other Religious Houses & Places, exercising all kind of cruelty on their Enemies that fell in their Hands, and were at *Newcastle* about the first of *September*. But before the 20*th* of that Month, King *Robert* with the Earl of *Murray*, the Lord *James Duglas* and *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, Invaded *England*, Besieged *Norham-Castle* and took it, followed King *Edward* at the heels, distressed his Army by dayly Incursions, and marching forward destroyed divers Towns in the North Riding of *York* Shire, and on the 14*th* Day of *October* surprized King *Edward* in the Abbay of *Byeland* in the Forrest of *Blackmore*, and had almost taken him Prisoner, had he not speedily saved himself by flight, and even then he was closely pursued to the City of *York* by the Lord Stewart, with five Hundred Horse, who killed severals of his Guards and Attendants, and made a stand at one of the Gates, and insulted the Inhabitants, and returning to the Camp, he found the Enemy totally routed and scattered, *John de Britaine* Earl of *Richmond* and Sir *Henry Sowlie* Prisoners, and the Kings Plate, Furniture and Money and the Spoiles of the Field in the hands of the Victors, who ranged about, taking many Prisoners and much Booty, and

laying many places in Aſhes, except the Towns of *Rippon* and *Beverly* which were ſaved for a great Ranſom, and returned to their own Countrey on the Feaſt of the Commemoration of all Souls which is *November* the firſt. King *Edward* being puſh'd on by his obſtinate Fate, and more obſtinat Temper, had no regared to the misfortunes and calamities of his people, and was as haughty and averſe to any terms of Accommodation as if Victory had been a perpetual Companion to the point of his Sword.

On the other hand King *Robert*, notwithſtanding of his Succeſs, made preſſing inſinuations by diverſe inſtruments, particularly by Sir *Henry Sowlie* whom he had diſmiſs'd, of his deſire of a firm and laſting Peace, yea, the Inhabitants of the North of *England* and the Bordering Countys were ſo ſenſible of this, and by the wants they labour'd under, and the dayly fears they were ſubject to, that they began to conceive a better opinion of the *Scots*, and think they acted by Neceſſity and ſelf Defence: and laid the whole blame of their miſeries on the wilfulneſs of their own King, and became ſo impatient after preſent ſafety and future ſecurity, that a Clandeſtine Treaty was carried on with the *Scots*, as appears by a writ dated at *Conwyk January 8th* [*Fœdera* &c. *Tom. 3d.*] in the beginning of this year 1323, with this Title, *de tractatu ſuper treuga cum* Scotis *rege inconſulto non habendo*

But

But he little ſtudy'd the Condition and wellfare of theſe of his Subjects; & although he could not but be ſenſible that his Fortune and management were of a Piece, yet proſecute revenge he would, as it is evident by a Mandat under the Great Seal, bearing Date at *Newark* on the 30*th* of *January*, Intituled, *de ſubſidio pro guerra Scotiæ.* which reſolutions laid open the practices of *Andrew de Hercla* Earl of *Carliſle*, who by an order of the firſt of *February*, was made Priſoner and underwent the Sentence of Death on the 27*th* of that Month, for entering in ſecret Contracts with the *Scots*, without interpoſition of Authority. So he then, as well as the Earl of *Lancaſter* before, ſuffered for the ſame Crime, and although I am fully ſatisfied that both their deſigns was an Encroachment upon Soveraignity and affronting of Government, yet I am perſwaded that neither of them deſigned harm, to the Honour or intereſt of *England.*

The cauſe of this great mans fall and other concurrent Circumſtances, convinced King *Edward* of a general diſpoſition to a Peace, which at length he hearkned to: and about the middle of *March*, a Sufferance (or a ſuſpenſion of Arms as I take it) was agreed too, in order to a Treaty, which was ſhortly entered upon, and finally concluded in the Month of *May* in a Peace to be inviolably kept for thirteen years [*Fœdera*

Tom. 3d. Page 122 and 124,] to the observation of which in every Article on King *Robert*'s part, the *Scotiſh* Prelates, and Earls gave their Solemn Oath, as alſo did the Great Barons, the firſt and chief of whom in order was *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland.*

Occaſions of military Action being then over, the Circumſtances of Perſons and things ſuffered a change, and are to be conſidered accordingly; every Man had acceſs to advance his claim, and full freedom and protection to have all diſputable points of Right and Wrong and Poſſeſſion brought to a fair tryall, which if it was not impoſſible, yet ſurely was inconvenient in the ſtate of War; ſo that Union and the publick good were ſo much ſtudyed that many things were wiſely wink'd at in the then preſent time which fell under a ſevere cogniſance afterward.

The common Language of contending parties and where Intereſt claſh'd, which I have obſerv'd in Parliamentary Proceedings, in inferiour Courts, and in other matters of Moment, in this and in ſome ſucceeding years was——*Amerciatus eſt*——*propter*——*Concordia inter*——*et*——*Controverſia inter*——*et*——*Decretum per Regem*——*inter*——*et*——*Foriſfactura*——*facta per Regem et Barones ſuos in Parliamento. Inquiſitio terrarum*——*Petitio*——*ſuper*——*Plegium*——*ſuper*——*Querela*——*ſuper*——*Renunciatio*——*Statutum* &c. Thus

Thus Fears and Dangers from abroad being remov'd, Society was ſecur'd, the Ends of Government anſwerd, Authority ſtrengthned, Law had its full Courſe, and oblig'd the Defender to give reaſonable ſatisfaction, or undergo the ſeverity of Judgement; which confirm'd the Subjects in the good Opinion they had of the Wiſdom and Courrage of King *Robert*, and of his Council and Miniſtry.

During theſe Tranſactions the Lord Stewart made himſelf a Party in a particular Affair (which was a Demonſtration of his Honour and Friendſhip, and Merits, Imitation and Praiſe) as may be inferr'd from this following Title of ancient Records * *viz. Apunctuamentum inter Dominum* Walterum *Seneſcallum* Scotiæ, *et Barones* Ergadiæ, *propter interfectiones quondam* Eugenii, Fynlaii, *et aliorum hominum dicti Domini Seneſcalli.* The Iſſue of which ſeems to be, that the Crime was extenuated by ſome certain Circumſtances, the Penalty mitigated, the Relations of the Deceas'd pacified, the Law ſatisfy'd and the Lord Stewart reconciled to his good Neighbours in the Countrey of *Argyl*, who were the immemorial Allies of his Family by Blood, Intereſt and many ſolemn Contracts.

After the abovementioned Peace, no notable Change of Affairs enſued for ſome years. The Example

* *Ex Inventario Rot Parl. R. 1.* † *Chartularium Paſleti.*

Example and Authority of the King, Common Prudence, yea and Neceſſity, where Inclination was wanting, obliged the wiſer ſort to ſtudy the Arts of Peace, as much as before they had done theſe of War; Huſbandry prevail'd in the Countrey, and Trade and Frugality in the Burghs.

The Nobles and great Men, and ſuch as were immediatly concern'd in the Management of the Government, retreated to their Seats or Offices, and as Occaſion requir'd attended the Perſon of the King.

The Lord Stewart committed the Management of his Eſtate and private Affairs to his Brother Sir *James* (who was not the leſs fit for that Truſt that he had no lawfull Iſſue of his own) while he himſelf as being a Chief Officer of the Crown, gave Attendance at Court, which was frequently kept at *Berwick* (where he had a more immediat Concern) and ſometimes at *Roxburgh*, *Dumfries*, *Air*, *Glaſgow*, *Stirling*, *Scone*, *Aberbrothock*, St *Andrews*, *Dumfermling*, *Edinburgh*, &c. As they were invited by the *Seaſon*, *Pleaſure*, *Convenience* or *Exigences* &c. And this is clear from Charters under the Great Seal the 18th 19th & 20th of this Reign, to which he is a conſtant Witneſs, one of the laſt of which that hath fallen in my hands, is to the Abbot and Religious of *Melroſs*, of two Thouſand pound Sterling, for building of new, the Fabrick of their Church of St. *Mary*, to be pay'd out of all Wards, Re-

ves, Marriages, Eschets, Fines, Amerciaments, Exits, and Perquesits belonging & falling to the Crown, out of the shire of *Roxburgh*: the date is t *Scone* on the 26th of *March*, *Anno* Regni Regis *Vicesimo*, which was *Anno Christi* 1326.

In the Month of *July* after this, a Parliament was held at the Abbay of * *Cambuskenneth* neer the Royal Burgh of *Strivelin*; and in presence of King *Robert*, the Clergy, Earls, Barons, and other Representatives of the People gave an Oath of Fidelity and Homage to Prince *David Bruce* his Son, and (in case he dy'd without lawfull Issue) to *Robert Stewart* his Grand-Child, whereby the Rights of an Hereditary Monarchy were confirmed; and the Lord Stewart had the satisfaction to have his Son declared the next of the Royall Blood, and to the Heir apparent of the Crown.

Having

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* *Fordon* and the *Excerpta* having narrated the Parliament at *Cambuskeneth*, tell us that then *Andrew Murray* was Married to *Christian Bruce* the Kings sister.

At *Clackmannan July* 22 in the 21 of the Reign of King *Robert* the first, he gives to *Andrew Murray* Knight and to his Wife the Kings sister, all and whole the Lands of *Garviach* &c, as freely as *David* sometime Earl of *Huntingtoun* did possess the same of the then Kings of *Scotland* his Predecessors. And this is much to clear the date of this Parliament *vid. Hadington Page* 61.

Having thus far traced the Conduct of this worthy Patriot, I haſten to give an account of the too early time of his Death: But in this Authors diſagree. *Barbour* [*Page* 318] inadvertently hath placed it two years and an half before the mentioned Truce was expired, and ſo muſt have fallen out *Anno* 1325. But by what immediatly follows, it appears that he mean'd that it happened ſome Months only before the Expedition of the *Scots* into *England* in their Attempt at *Stanhop Park in Waredale*, which was in the latter end of *July* 1327; and thus, if he do not expreſſly correct himſelf, yet by this he is reconcil'd to other Authors. The manner of our *Hero's* Sickneſs and Death, the Grief thereupon together with his Interrment, he repreſenteth thus.

In this time that the Trews wer
Laſting on Marches (as I ſaid aire)
Walter Stewart *that worthie was*
At Bathcate *a great Sickneſs taes*
His evil waxtlay more and more
While men perceived by his ſore,
That he of needs muſt pay the Debt
That no man for to pay may let.
Shriven and als repenting well,
When all was done to him ilk deille
That Chriſtian men ought for to have,
As good Chriſtian the gaiſt he gave.
Then might men hear folk weep and cry
And many a Knight and fair Lady

Mour-

Mourning and making full evil cheir
So did they all that ever were there.
All men him meaned commonlie
For of his eild he was worthie:
When long time they their dule had made,
The Corps to Paſlay have they had,
And their with great Solemnitie,
And with great dule eirded was he.
God for his might his Soul mot bring
Where joy ay laſteth but ending.. &c.

* *Fordon* or rather his Continuator, writes *Anno* 1326, *quinto idus* Aprilis *obiit nobilis Bellator* Walterus Stewart, *gener Regis* Roberti *de* Brois *& pater Regis* Roberti Scotiæ. And in the *Extracta e Chronicis Scotiæ* the account is that *Walterus Seneſcallus Scotiæ, valens bellator, gener Regis, obiit quinto Idus* Aprilis *Anno prædicto* (*ſcilicet*) 1328. But by diligently collating the *Series* of affairs, and placeing them in their preciſe Order, from the aforecited Authors; alſo from *Boetius*, *Hollinſhed*, M: the *Fœdera* &c. *Angliæ*, &c. it is moſt preſumeable he dyed in the year 1327, at his Seat at *Bathgate* in *Louthian*, on the 5*Ides* of *April*, which was the 9*th* of that Moneth, being the Thurſday before *Eaſter*, in the twenty ſe-

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* In *Bibliotheca Acad. Edin. lib.* 13. *Fol.* 250

cond of the Reign of King *Robert* the firſt, in the 36*th* Year of his Age, and was Buried in the Abbay Church of *Paſlay* with his worthy Progenitors, having Survived his Father *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, 17 years 8 Months and 24 Days.

As to his Character I have almoſt ſaid as much as is needful, and ought to add little more: but this much is plain from the beſt Authorities, that his Contemporaries and Poſterity diſtinguiſhed him, by the Epithets of Young, Good and Noble, on the account of his youth, agreeable Temper, Comelineſs of Perſon, Heroick Actions, and Royal Alliance; and that he had the Honour to be claſs'd with *Edward Brus* Earl of *Carryk*, *Thomas Randel* Earl of *Murray*, and *James* Lord *Duglas*, &c. who were certainly as great Heroes as any Countrey or Age ever produced.

He was Thrice Married, and his firſt wife was *Alice* Daughter to Sir *John Ereſkin* of that ſame; by whom he had only Iſſue *Jane* 2*d* wife to *Hugh* Earl of *Roſs*, whoſe Son *William* Earl of *Roſs* is deſigned, on different reſpects, Nephew and Brother (in Law) to King *Robert* the Second.

His Second Wife was *Marjory Bruce* Daughter to King Robert the firſt; his Iſſue by her was *Robert* Stewart of *Scotland* Earl of *Strathern*, &c. of whom at length in the next Chapter.

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His Third wife was *Isobel*, Daughter to Sir *John Graham* of *Abercorn*; his Issue by her were, *John* who is frequently mentioned in his Brothers Charters, and *Ægidia* Surnamed *Lyndsay*, who was thrice Married: First, to Sir *James Lyndsay* of *Crawford*, Secondly, to Sir *Hugh Eglintoun* of *Ardrossan*, and Thirdly to Sir *James Duglas* of *Dalketh*, for his Second wife, and in the Publick Records is designed *Roberti secundi Charissima Soror.*

FINIS.